# Sorgo Department.

Address of Norman J. Colman, President, be fore the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers Association, January 16th, 1884.

Gentlemen: It becomes my duty as president of this association to lay before you some of the results of the past year's labors in the Northern cane industry, and to make some suggestions in relation thereto for your consideration. In some respects the past year has been both an respects the past year has been both an unfortunate and a fortunate one to the followers of this industry. To those in the extreme northern portions of our country, it has been unfortunate, not on account of any defect in the northern cane, or in the promised crop, but on account of the unprecedentedly early and severe frost, which greatly injured the cane, and entailed great loss upon our northern brethern. It is true most of them cut their cane at once, and made the most and best sirup they could, unthe most and best sirup they could, under the circumstances, and many of them in this way escaped without much loss; but the profits which they had so fondly anticipated had disappeared, like the frost, which had brought them disaster, before the morning sun. Not for a score of years before had there been so early and severe a freeze. Indian corn suf-fered the fate of the northern cane, and

and severe a freeze. Indian corn suffered the fate of the northern cane, and it would be just as wise to say on account thereof it will not answer to plant corn in the North, as to say it will not answer to plant sorghum in Iowa, northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Where Indian corn will mature, the earlier varieties of sorghum will ripen, and one year of disaster should not deter any one from planting cane or corn.

It was way up in Minnesota that the new boom in sorge commenced. It was there that the real merits of the Early Amber were discovered, and heralded abroad. It was there that sugar was first made from this variety, and the fame of the Early Amber spread far and wide. From Hon. Seth H. Kenney and C. F. Miller who first brought it prominently before the public, we learn that they are not discouraged—but that they will plant more largely than ever before; that their successes in the past ten or twelve years assure them that they can enter into no branch of farming that will pay them, one year with another, as well, and that the partial loss of a crop, even one year out of ten is no sufficient ground to inthe partial loss of a crop, even one year out of ten is no sufficient ground to induce them to cease cultivating cane.

In this connection it is perhaps well enough to urge the importance of paying more attention to the earliness of the

ing more attention to the earliness of the crop. It should be matured as early as possible so as to get it out of the way of even an early frost. To do this everything should be done to contribute to that end. Where the land is suitable, fall plowing should be done. The best of surface drainage should be given to the land, so as to remove all standing water, and all unnecessary moisture. Tile draining would be of the greatest advantage, maturing the crop from one advantage, maturing the crop from one to two weeks earlier in most seasons, and in cold, wet seasons much more than that. It would prevent the seeds from rotting in the ground and, take one year with another, double the yield of cane to the acre. It has been demonstrated that with another, double the yield of care to the acre. It has been demonstrated that sorgo is not an exhaustive crop; in fact, many urge that, like clover, it adds fertillity to the soil, so that the plant may be grown on the same land, year after year, with very little deterioration to the soil. It is a question which cane growers should carefully consider, whether it will not pay to tile-drain land for this crop. In the North, where early maturity is so important, we feel confident it will, and indeed, it will pay to tile-drain for all kinds of crops. If it pays to tile drain for corn, as all farmers affirm, who have tried it, it will certainly doubly pay for so important a crop as cane.

In addition to drainage and most thorough preparation of the soil, it has been demonstrated, by repeated experi-ments, that fertilizers can be applied to ments, that fertilizers can be applied to cane with decided advantage, not only in increasing the yield of the crop, but in hastening its maturity. The experiments of Prof. H. A. Weber at Champaign, Ills., which he spoke about here last year, bringing with him plants, showing the effect of fertilizers upon them, convinced even the most doubting that it would pay to fertilize cane. The plants so treated were much larger, more vigorous, matured earlier, and contained vigorous, matured earlier, and contained more and better juice. Every manufac-turer of Sorghum will tell you there is the greatest possible difference in the quality of cane; that if good sirup and sugar are expected, there must be good cane, that it should not be stunted, cane, that it should not be stuffed, shrivelled or inferior in any particular, that it should have no set-backs, but be pushed along, as rapidly as possible, from the time it appears above the ground till it reaches the mill.

dard article, equal to a sugar-house sirup, and better than the general run of New Orleans molasses. This establishment purchased their cane from the farmers, paying therefor two dollars per ton, topped and stripped, and delivered at the mill—the farmers retaining the seed, which invalue was nearly equal to a crop of corn on same area of land. By way of experiment this company arranged with a sirup works eighteen miles distant, to reduce cane to a semi-sirup of 25° Beaume, after which it was to be delivered at the Sterling works, there to be put through the Weber and Scovell process, and made into sugar and sirup. From their experiments and experience with this sirup, they feel assured that they can in future dispense entirely with grinding at their factory, and them can make, and hold the same for manufacturing purposes until they are ready to work it, thus affording the central works an opportunity of running at least nine months in the year.

In my last annual address, I spoke of the importance of the central factory system, and again urge it upon the attention of capitalists. It requires a least nine months in the year.

In my last annual address, I spoke of the importance of the central factory with grinding at their factory, and gard to your kit, thus affording the central works an opportunity of running at least nine months in the year.

In my last annual address, I spoke of the importance of the central factory with grinding at their factory and do not know what they are about. They seem to think that neither the sugar or sirup they make is fit for a white man to use, and yet as good an expert as Edward J. Gay, one of the eight of the with the sugar factory, but farmers and neighborhoods can, at not very heavy expense, make a semi-sirup, which the sugar factory, but farmers who grow wheat are not expected to erect flouring mills upon their farms; so they can raise an adven make a semi-sirup without having a sugar factory.

The Huchinson for the cannot to corn, and is sufficient to corn, and is sufficien

cane and even make a semi-sirup with-

out having a sugar factory.

The Hutchinson, (Kas.) Sugar Works were under the charge of Prof. Magnu, Swenson, formerly of the Wisconsin State University, at Madison. This factory manufactured some two bundred thousand pounds of sugar, and a large stock of molasses. The company planted its own cane.

Then there are the Kinsley Sugar Then there are the Kinsley Sugar Works, J. Bennyworth, proprietor, Kinsley, Kas., which, besides making a large quantity of sirup, also made some ten thousand pounds of sugar, and the Lawrence Sugar Co., of Lawrence, Kas., made some ten thousand pounds of sugar. I mention these various works to show that sugar can be made containly every I mention these various works to show that sugar can be made certainly everywhere from Northern cane if the proper apparatus is used. The results at Champaign, Ills., and at Rio Grande, N. J., the past year, are too well known to be repeated here. From what we can learn, there will be, in all these establishments, a large increase in the acreage of cane, and in the manufacturing facilities for the year 1884.

for the year 1884.
Sorghum has some advantages, possessed by no other sugar-producing plant. Its chief rivals in the production of sugar are the sugar beet and the Southern sugar cane. The efforts made in this country to utilize the beet for sugar-making purposes have not proved successful, and it is feared will not ground till it reaches the mill.

The past year has demonstrated the fact that Sorghum is a real sugar-producing plant in any part of our country. No special effort had been made to manufacture sugar from Sorghum on a large scale prior to 1883, except at Champaign, Ills., and Rio Grande, N. J. It is true sugar had been found in the sirup here and there all over the country—but the opinion seemed to prevail that the result arose more from accident than from a well planned, pre-determined effort. Capital, always timid, was fearful to embark in the business of manufacturing sugar from it. However the experi-

embolden a few gentlemen possessing lagality, and the new and inviting field of would otherwise be sent abroad to enrich a sugar properties of this northern cane. It is a fine, dry, light colored sugar, finding a good home market on account of its excellent quality.

The Kansas Sugar Company at Sterling, was in charge of Prof. M. A. Scovell, formerly of Champalyn, it is contained to the sugar will find a market anywhere. The sirup from this factory was a start the mill—the farmers retaining the farmers, paying therefor two dollars now as policy of cane, and the opposition of the same ground, and its value for feeding cattle, on the plantations. But this is not all. There are no seed heads on the Southern cane. The sirup from this factory was a start the mill—the farmers retaining the farmers, paying therefor two dollars per lag. The planting of cane is very year, that is of the Corn, and is sugar where it was not obtained satisfactory in quantity and quality. The Kansas Sugar Company at Sterling, was in charge of Prof. M. A. Scovell, formerly of Champalgn, llist even and sugar, finding a good home two hundred thousand pounds of sugar where it is finding a good home in market on account of its excellent quality. Such sugar will find a market anywhere. The sirup from this factory was a start the mill—the farmers retaining the farmers, paying therefor two dollars per very year becoming more and more farmers of corn on same area of land. By way of experiment, this command, the planting the entire crop. As a variety of champaly and the proposed and stripped, and delivered at the mill—the farmers retaining the seed, which in value was nearly equal to a crop of corn on same area of land. By way of experiment this command the planting of cane is variety extended.

on the 11th, after the winter recess, will not permit me to do so.

I am going to Washington to do something if possible to promote this sorghum matter, unfortunately complicated and retarded there by circumstances well known to you, and which are quite aside from any merit or demerit in the cause which has there been so deranged.

Perhaps I may find time to send you something for the meeting.

B. SILLIMAN.
University Club, Mew York.

University Club, Mew York

COL. COLMAN: 1 have to this late day delayed replying to your kind invitation to attend the convention to be

ments at Rio Grande, N. J.; at Champaigne, Ills., by Profs. Weber and Scoville; at Madison, Wis., by Profs. Swenson and Henry; all conducted in the most scientific manner, seemed to embolden a few gentlemen possessing loapital, and the new and inviting field of Kansas was selected, not without some misgivings, for a further trial of the sugar properties of this northern cane, bayar properties of this northern cane, brown as sorrhum, for both canes are distinct to the sugar properties of this northern cane, known as sorrhum, for both canes are distinct to this cane since it was introduced into this country. Have not only grown it myself but have encouraged the farmers all the country round from the very begin-sing vine to the country round from the very begin-sing vine to the country round from the very begin-sing vine to the country round from the very begin-sing vine to the country round from the very begin-sing vine to the country round from the very begin-sing vine to the country round from the very begin-sing vine to the country round from the very begin-sing vine to the country round from the very begin-sing vine to the country round from the very begin-sing vine to the country round from the very begin-sing vine to the very begin-sing v sorghum industry I have stood by it and worked at it, sometimes working only 500 to 1000 gallons. But since the introduction of the Early Amber seed all have gone into the business with more enthusiasm and are raising much more cane. I have a portable furnace of my own invention in which I can burn wood, coal or bagasse, and all that have seen

coal of bagasse, and all that have seen it say it is a great success.

It is just the thing for a prairie country where rock is scarce. It is of cast iron and will last a lifetime.

I use neither lime nor any other drug, but my sirup granulates freely when well boiled, and I find a ready market for it at from 50 to 80 cents. The past season was a bad one for the business and it was nearly a failure in this part of Ohio, though there were a few good lots made; my own was only about 700 gallons. If the next year's crop is favorable I expect to make 3000 gallons for customers, besides which I shall raise considerable myself.

I would very much like to attend the coming convention but am afraid I cannot. Shall want a copy of Dr. Collier's book when published; suppose you will announce it.

Cedar Valley, Ohio.

nnounce it. Cedar Valley, Ohio.

### State Meeting of Iowa Cane Growers.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The State onvention of the Cane Growers' association met in the Court House in this city yesterday at 10 o'clock, with President Clarkson in the chair. F.P. Moffitt, of Albion, was appointed Secretary. The President then delivered an address, dwelling upon the history of sorghum culture in this State and the rapid development of this new and profitable industry. He declared that the State and County fairs should place premiums up-

dustry. He declared that the State and County fairs should place premiums upon sorghum exhibits, especially of home made sugar. A vote of thanks was tendered the President for his very interesting remarks.

Mr. S. S. Shields of Newton, exhibited samples of sirup of his own making, that brought him 60 cents per gallon. He said he made 4000 gallons last season and the longer he raised cane on the same ground the better the yield. Mr. J. B. Keables, of Prairie City, made 1000 J. B. Keables, of Prairie City, made 1000 gallons only, but was satisfied that it was a paying business. His cane produced 100 gallons per acre.

Mr. W. M. Gilham, of Dallas Center.

showed samples of sirup also, and said his Early Amber cane would produce 170

his Early Amber cane would produce 170 gallons per acre.

Mr. Jacob Eshelman, of Altoona, made 4000 gallons last'season, and was convinced that the business would pay well.

Mr. Martin, of Mason City, said that he had had considerable experience in raising cane in Northern Iowa, and proposed to continue the business. This year the early frost had done some damage was considered and the continue the business. This year the early frost had one some damage in his section. Mr. Shields said he planted a large planted in the spood advertising medium because you make so good a paper that all live farmers must have and read it.

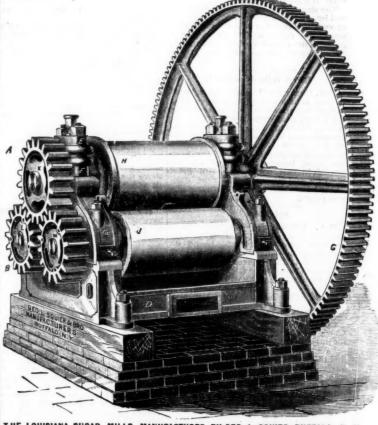
Very truly yours, GEO. L. SQUIER.

Buffalo, New York.

Col. Colman: Many thanks for your ordial invitation—private and official—to be with you on the occasion of the approaching meeting of the cane growers association. It would give me sincere plasticed. The convention re-elected to be with you on that occasion and to do all in my power to aid in promoting so good a cause. Unfortunately my academic duties which take up again on the 11th, after the winter recess, will not permit me to do so.

I am going to Washington to do something if possible to promote this sorgement retarded there by mown to

There are more styles of mills than manufacturers; they range from 200 lbs. to 75 tons in weight, known as rigid, flexible and rubber cushioned, requiring from one horse to 125 horse power applied by sweep above or below, direct connection of a tumbling rod, belt, or direct gear. Many columns would be required to speak of the merits and demerits of each, especially the latter; the writer has never seen a mill that did not have some weak spot. Horizontal mills are generally preferred to upright ones. The best sweep mills have the sweep below so space about the mill can be utilized for storing cane and spouting juice away. This is true of a tumbling rod connection except the latter requires no elevation of the mill. A good mill should have 3 rolls of nearly uniform size, plenty of iron with good housing and large stay bolts well secured to a foundation of either brick, mortised timbers or large from 200 lbs. The weight of sugar peracre can be secured from sorghum as from the Southern cane weight of sugar peracre can be secured from sorghum as from the Southern cane weight of sugar peracre can be secured from sorghum as from the Southern cane from sorghum as from the South



THE LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS, MANUFACTURED BY GEO. L. SQUIER, BUFFALO, N. Y.

more slope given, much trouble follows to prevent cane passing over the rolls.

Mills with 20 inch or larger rolls can handle unstripped cane and do better work than with stripped cane the leaves bind it together, draw it in even, prevent it stripping too fast and fills up the spaces between the stalks giving a good looking baggasse. If baggasse is used as fuel the leaves by drying quickly greatly assist in its combustion.

The mill should if possible expose some part of the bearing of each shaft. The strains on large mills are often so severe as to render nearly useless the common machine oils, something like the best grades of axle grease applied with a paddle being necessary to prevent friction and cutting.

In small mills where cane is not well cut up the return knife gives but little

tut up the return knife gives but little trouble; in large mills the strength of the knife and its proper setting often causes much trouble and delay. The edge of the knife should rest firm against

the roll.

The first indication of a misplaced knife being when cane leaves bagasse roll in wads—this severely strains a mill, have known it to bring four horses to a dead to:

have known to be a dead stop.

The juice should fall from the mill into a metal pan and be discharged into a rank through an open trough. If this trough is 12 inches wide and 6 feet long, and the stop of the st trough is 12 inches wide and 6 teet 10.18, with a fall of one foot with a piece of perforated zinc (holes 1-16 of an inch in diameter) secured one inch from the bottom, it will remove all trash, leaves and pieces of cane, requiring but little. As the chief trade of Mr. Squier is in the tropies every mill he manufactures is

West Point, Ind., Jan. 2nd, 1884.

To the credit of sorghum sugar it may be said the northern cane is ripened in ninety days from time of sowing, while the southern sugar cane consumes ten months. Experts claim that nearly as great; a weight of sugar peracre can be secured from sorghum as from the Southern cane

day delayed replying to your kind invitation to attend the convention to be held next week in your city in the hope that I could come; but very serious illness in my family prevents my leaving home at this time. I certainly hope that the good words you felt justified in saying a year ago, in behalf of this new industry, you may with the added experience of another year, although unfavorable for fairly average results, felf fully justified in repeating this year; and I know that it must give courage to the friends of sorghum to know that the investigations have been so very successful in their works they can afford now and then to stop and assume the roll of advocate.

That your deliberations may tend to hasten the time when your predictions shall be fully verified, is the earnest wish of Peter Collier.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8th, 1884.

Col. Colman: I must have the Rural World; cannot get along without it. Have been growing and boiling

The time has come for those who contemplate putting in steam sets for making sirup and sugar the coming season to be making contracts for machinery. Among the many slace of steam mills made by Geo. L. Squier of Buffalo. N. Y., perhaps none are more popular than the LOUISIANA MILLS represented by the above cut. These n. "Ils are used by the Lafayette Sugar Refinery, the Jefferson Sugar Co., Clinton Bozarth, X. K. Stout. D. S. Martin, Dr. F. B. Sherburne, Babbitt & Beatty, and many other veterans in the business who know what a good mill is, and all speak of them in the highest terms. They were originally The time has come for those who con a good min is, and an speak of them in the highest terms. They were originally constructed for the tropical cane and were first used in Louisiana, where they gave great satisfaction, and now they are in use in the West Indies, Mexico, South America, and throughout the tropical

world.

Agreat feature in the mills made by Geo. L. Squier is the fact that they extract 20 to 30 per cent more juice than other mills, as has been repeatedly shown by weighing the cane and juice. At the late Cane Growers' Convention in Indianapolis Prof. Wiley stated that he got less than 42 per cent of juice at Washington with a Colwell Mill, and that the Rio Grande Co., with a five roller mill got only 47 per cent, while with the No. 2 Louisiana at Lafayette he averaged 67 per cent. There is an abundance of other evidence corroberative of the same facts. Any cane grower world.

the tropics every mill be manufactures is made extra strong for the tropical cane, and hence there is no comparison between his mills and the western sorghum mill in strength, freedom from breakage, capacity of work and the amount of interests with the strength of the s age, capacity of work and the amount of juice they will extract. Most of the leading northern cane growers have found this out and will use no other mills but his, and all cane growers ought to examine his mills before deciding to o examine his mills before uccessive over buy any others. He manufactures ever one will be likely buy any others. He manufactures over eighty sizes, so every one will be likely to flud just the kind and size of mill to meet his needs. Catalogues and price lists, together with Profs. Weber & Scovell's Manual will be sent free on application to GEO. L. SQUIER.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Champaign, Ill., is the headquarters of the sorghum industry of that State, and the last season has been the most unfavorable one for it in thirty years, yet th Champaign Sugar Company, with a paid up capital of \$50,000, has succeeded fairly well. They raised 1,435 tons of cane on 145 acres, which, with what they obtained from farmers, summed up an aggregate of 2.400 tons, from which they obtained 160,000 pounds of sugar and 40,000 gallons of sirup. This amount of product indicates a yield of sixty-five pounds of sugar to the ton of cane and 650lbs to the acre, and six gallons of sirup to the ton and sixty to the acre, in any average year. The company are well satisfied with the result, and have arranged to raise 300 acres of cane next year. The capacity of the factory is equal to about 12,000 tons per annum. They have ascertained that the land steadily improves under sorghum culture—a surprising result. on 145 acres, which, with what they of

Save Your animals much suffering from accidents, cuts and open sores, by using Stewart's Healing Powder.

# Che Shepherd.

### The Wool Industry.

For many months past it has been the duty of the RURAL WORLD to point out the inconsistency of wool men sending their product 1200 or 1500 miles east to a commission merchant for sale, wait thirty to sixty days for report of sale and after that from sixty to ninety days for the money. We have seen the evidence of this inconsistency a number of times but it was never better. but it was never better illustrated than has been done in our own columns within the past three or four weeks, and, indeed, in this issue.

deed, in this issue.

When wool growers testify that by sending their wool to St. Louis they get their money in three or four days, and four to five cents more for it than others got who sent it east and waited as many months ere they got their money, we think we have shown the propriety of the course we have suggested and the propriety of its adoption. The question is yet open for discussion, and we court the opinions of all within reach of our influence to tell what they know and what they have to suggest.

The shearing season will be here by and by, and wool growers will want to know where they can do best; and whilst some have determined what they are going to do, guided by their past experience, others have not and are yet in doubt.

### It Pays in the Rural World.

COL. COLMAN: In renewing my card in your valuable paper for another year and closing up the last year's sales I must say it pays to advertise, especially in the RURAL WORLD. I am glad to see the improvement being made in it, in the stock interst of all kinds. but especially in that pertaining to sheep and the sheep and wool interest. We read all you publish in that connection with great and wool interest. We read all you publish in that connection with great pleasure and return thanks for the benefit we have obtained through your valuable paper.

SAM. JEWETT & SON.

### And yet Another.

Col. Colman: I am well pleased with the Rural World and think every one who wants to advertise would do well to use the advertising columns of your paper. In my advertisment please take out 400 bucks for sale, they are all sold, thanks to the Rural World.

D. W. McQuitty,
Hughesville, Pettis, County, Mo.

Wants to Come to Missouri.

Wants to Come to Missouri.

COL. COLMAN: As a subscriber of your paper I take the liberty of asking for information through its columns.

I am engaged in sheep-raising, but find this is not the place to make that business profitable. Would like to know what part of Missouri is best for sheep, and if sorghum does well in the same locality? It is very cold here.

ELFORD JEWETT.

Glidden, Ia., Jan 3d, 1884.

Glidden, Ia., Jan 3d., 1884.

Any portion of South Missouri is well adapted to the raising of sheep and the production of sorghum. Besides which, all kinds of fruits do admirably. When

complaint of dogs killing sheep, and many ways suggested to abate the evil. While most of the plans proposed are good as far as they go, I do not think any of them reach the root of the evil. The trouble with all the laws enforced, and all the laws proposed by the writers on this topic, is that they do not reach the root of the evil, but attack the outer branches. I think a law covering the following points would work perfectly:

First. Tax all dogs one dollar a year, and issue badges to all paying the tax, to be worn on the collar. Make it the duty of certain officers to kill all dogs not wearing badges, and let it be lawful for anybody to kill any dog not wearing a badge, wherever and whenever found. The law, as it now stands and is administered in all States, that I know of, does not reach the dogs that do the mischief. The assessors get only those dogs belonging to property holders, who, as a rule, are well-fed, and usually of some value; but the dogs that belong to the poor and shiftless floating population (who usually own the most dogs), are very seldom on the assessor's books, and these dogs, being but poorly fed, or not at all, are compelled to get their living

Now, it is evident that, with such a law as proposed, it will be in anybody's power to rid the country of the dogs that scarcely ever pay the tax, yet are the very ones that do the mischief, and make sheep husbandry so insecure and unsatisfactory, as it is in very many sections, that would, but for the dog nuisance, be one of the pleasantest and most profitable industries.

E. A. RIEHL.

of sheep on shock corn alone. They are doing finely, and are perfectly healthy.

C. E. H.

New Albany, Kansas.

Rev. J. H. Richards, of South Haven, Mich., gives us, under date of June 14th, 1882, the following account of what Compound Oxygen has done a fine work.

### Sheep and Wool.

Col. Colman—Dear Sir: The year 1883 is past. The new year, 1884, is with us, with its fresh and biting experience of extreme cold—colder than ever known, so say some—Saturday morning, 300 to 380, say some of the thermometer readers.

morning, 30° to 38°, say some of the thermometer readers.

Certain, it is, that the coming year will be to the practical farmer like all other years—a new creation—and herein is to be found the reason why there is no such thing as a fixed "Agricultural Science."

But I didn't take my pencil for the purpose of troubling you or your readers with generalities of any kind, but I desire to add something to my previous talks about sheep and wool. I notice in a recent number of the Rural, some statements from Jewett and McCully, as

in a recent number of the Rural, some statements from Jewett and McCully, as to their experience in marketing wool in Boston, etc.

During one of my recent trips to Kansas I fell in company with a gentleman from New York, who, with his sons, have farms in Wabaunsee Co., and who have made a decided success of sheep-raising and wool-growing in the locality. As he related it to me, the experience of his neighbors and numerous other parties throughout the State was precisely the same as detailed by Jewett and McCully. The parties who entrusted their wool to an agent to go to Boston were the same as detailed by Jewett and Mc-Cully. The parties who entrusted their wool to an agent to go to Boston were subjected to annoyance and delay, while this man and his sons put their wool in good shape and shipped it to St. Louis, and in four days had their money safe at home, getting a price four or five cents above the Boston ventures—the moral of all which can be found in these form all which can be found in these few words—"A home market against the world."

readers of this correspondence The readers of this correspondence have noticed that I am inclined to take the gloomy view of the sheep and wool business as now existing in this country; that the business is suck there is no use of denying. A Kansas City market report says, "559 sheep at 75c a head. I saw a flock that was sold for 75c, and a friend writes, "We have finally sold for a dollar." I won't trouble you further, only to add this clipping, which tells the story well:

SHEEP-RAISING ON THE PRAIRIES.

only to add this capping, which tens the story well:

SHEEP-RAISING ON THE PRAIRIES.

"SARATOGA. Kas. Dec. 14.—A few facts in the form of a short sketch concerning sheep husbandry on the Western prairies may prove interesting to a portion, at least, of many readers. About the year 1870 pamphlets containing glowing accounts of the immense profits to be derived from sheep husbandry on the prairies of the great West appeared. Evidently they were written by hired literary geniuses, and were freely distributed by interested railroad corporations. As before stated, these pamphlets told glibly how a stated investment in sheep was sure to bring its reward. They

Any portion of South Missouri is well adapted to the raising of sheep and the production of sorghum. Besides which, all kinds of fruits do admirably. When you get ready to select a place call at the large of the production of sorghum. Besides which, all kinds of fruits do admirably. When you get ready to select a place call at the large of the production of southern Missouri.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Thinking it might be of interest to some of your readers to hear something more of Southern Missouri as a sheep country, I shoulded to give my small experience.

Perfence.

On account of poor health, I was last spring, induced to come from Illinois to Southern Missouri, and give my attention partly to sheep raising. With the same object in view, I visited Kansas three years ago. In my opinion this country has some advantages over that; stock are better protected by the growth of timber in the winter from the cold winds, and in summer from the sun, and the willd range seems to be almost as good, and have almost wholly made their living on the range to the present date. I do not think that parties looking out a location for a sheep farm or ranch can find a better location, if he is willing to deprive himself of the convenience of railroads, and the high-toned accomplishments of society. Willbuw Springs on the K. C. & G. R. K., our nearest railroad point as and the high-toned accomplishments of society. Willbuw Springs on the K. C. & G. R. K., our nearest railroad point as seen one is making enquiry about R. M. Bell; he is here in all his glory, has a fine fock, of thoroughbred derivous the range. Good land suited for grazing purposes can be secured at a reasonable prices.

A Sure Cure For the Dog Nuisance.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I bear much complaint of dogs killing sheep, and thinks this is the finest sheep on the range. Good land suited for grazing purposes can be secured at a reasonable prices.

A Sure Cure For the Dog Nuisance.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I bear much complaint of dogs killing sheep, and the provided and the p

they can do as they please with the tariff on wood."—E. J. C. L. B. M. Adrian Co., Mo.

# Remedy for Worms.

Remedy for Worms.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Seeing enquiries in the last two papers for a cure for worms in sheep, I thought I would give my plan of treatment. I have had great success with it during the last eight years. Copperas, soda and salt will destroy all internal parasites in sheep. My rule is,1-4 lb. copperas. I b. soda to I peck of salt, all thoroughly pulverized and mixed. I would mix only half the above quantity at a time for two hundred sheep. Sheep eat it better when fresh mixed. I feed it about twice a month a preventive of all ailments in sheep, but would feed it all the time for a month or so to sheep that were known to be troubled with worms. It is surprising how quickly sheep will get very seldom on the assessor's books, and these dogs, being but poorly fed, or not at all, are compelled to get their living as best they can, and to this class most of the sheep-killers belong.

surprising how quickly sheep will get over the snuffles after feeding it. It is a great sheep remedy. I hope your cortespondents will try it and report respondents will try it and report results. I am wintering two hundred head

At Death's Door.

Rev. J. H. Richards, of Sonth Haven, Mich., gives us, under date of June 14th, 1882, the following account of what Compound Oxygen did for an old lady seventy years old, who, a year ago, was at eath's door:

"Compound Oxygen has done a fine work here in the person of a lady near seventy. She had a pulmon of a lady near seventy. She had a pulmon agreaty reduced—in fact was completely prostrated. The physicians said that they man and. She used, after this, one Treatment and was so much relieved that she could endure life. But in two or three months were called into say farewell, and she gave here her dying charge. But not really dying one of the daughters asked if the Compound Oxygen had ceased to do her good. Oh do Joygen had ceased to do her good. Oh do Joygen had ceased to do her good. Oh do Joygen had ceased to do her good. Oh do Joygen had ceased to do her good. Oh do Joygen had ceased to do her good. Oh do Joygen had ceased to do her good of the daughters asked if the Compound Oxygen had ceased to do her good of the daughters was about one year ago. Now she is doing work for her family and going out visiting in her carriage for mile in the country."

Our "Treatise on Compuned Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrin, Neurolegia, Eroncalitis, Ashma, etc., and a large record of surprising cure for chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address, Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila.

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MANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. The refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has tions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usurally this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

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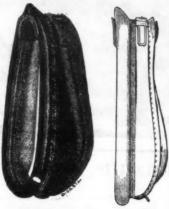
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# Horticultural.

[Judge Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo. will assist in conducting the Horticultural Department in this journal. Any inquiries addressed to him willoe promptly answered through the RURAL WORLD.]

### Whitewash and Sulphur.

EDITOR RUBAL WORLD: I have wash EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I have washed my apple trees with whitewash in which some sulphur was put. Will it keep the rabbits off? In pruning, what shall I do when it is necessary to saw off limbs of considerable size?

If that wash sticks, the rabbits will not touch the trunks of your trees. When-

touch the trunks of your trees. Whenever a limb of even one inch in diameter is cut off, it is well to paint the spot with flowers of sulphur mixed in linseed oil. It will preserve the wood from decay, and prevent the round-headed borer from and prevent the round-headed borer from laying its eggs there. When a limb of considerable size is cut off, it will pay to nail on a piece of shingle, if it faces upwards, as is often the case. Those large wounds first dry, then decay, and finally the wer gets into the tree, the result of which is diseased fruit that won't keep.

S. MILLER.

# Treating a Hedge.

JUDGE MILLER: Will you please answer through the RURAL the following: What is the cheapest and best method of treating an "Osage hedge," to make a lasting fence that will turn anything? The hedge is now about seven feet high, and is not hog-proof; has been cut to the ground twice, and about two feet to the ground twice, and about two feet the third year. Respectfully,

STARK & Co.

Begin at one end and cut the Osage trees nearly through, one foot from the ground, and bend them down horizontally, leaving a few of the side limbs to support them in their place. This will keep hogs from getting through, and the upright shoots will come up thick enough to keep the D—" from going through. These laid-down canes, will not rot in five years, and will make a complete barrier. The thing will be unsightly, it is true, but it is about the only plan to make it hog-proof. I am no hedge man now. Once had a quarter of a mile of complete hedge, half Honey Locust, the best Osage orange, cut all down, because it injured a neighbor's crops for twenty feet out.

P. S.—Barbed wire is the hedge for the heart of the side limbs to surport them in their lives, yet confessing themselves utterly unable to tell a live plant from a dead one in any other way han by watching it grow, can demand the use to risk their handling and planting them right, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, and that, too, without a cent of extra pay, or any agreement on our triplet, a STARK & Co.

A gentleman who has lost a number of crops of Concord by the rot and has become discouraged in trying to raise them wrote to Judge Samuel Miller, of Bluffton, saying he thought he would dig then up or graft them to other varieties, and asked his opinion about it. Although the reply was not written for publication, yet we have taken the liberty to publish it, as the directions given may be of service to others. Judge Miller says:

As to your two acres of Constants

As to your two acres of Concords, I would advise you to give them one trial more. Prune pretty closely, and about two weeks before blossoming have the ground perfectly clean, having pre-viously carried out and burned every vestige of the prunings as well as all the loose bark taken off the vines. Then, as soon as the bunches show themselves, pinch the smaller ones off, leaving about one-third the number that show them-

These are mostly the men who tell Mr. Miller and myself that they "have bought their last trees from agents," (meaning dealers). They delight in telling us how they have been swindled. They forget what a damaging reflection it is on themselves, in their anxiety to drive a myre library largerin with us. drive a more liberal bargain with us.

My sympathy for them is "just out,"
and I will try to break them of calling
for it, if I don't get "broke" or too disgusted myself. gusted myself.

At home, and where I have had agents a long time, I am not much annoyed now by claims to make up dead trees. Occasionally, I have had men to help dig and strip their trees in the fall, and then claim next year that there must have been something the matter with them, for they failed to grow. But we them, for they failed to grow. But we always have a serious struggle the always have a serious struggle the second and third year at least, to maintain our ground, because we refuse to honor such claims, though we never agreed to, and so published to the world. There are men to-day doing their best to obstruct sales on this ground. Not any of your scallawags either, but men of high standing and much influence, which they think I must pay for, or leave their part of country, little thinking that it would damage me a great deal worse it would damage me a great deal worse if they could say that I insure everything

if they could say that I insure everything to grow.

Is it not very strange, that men who have grown and handled live plants and seeds all their lives, yet confessing themselves utterly unable to tell a live plant from a dead one in any other way than by watching it grow, can demand of us to risk their handling and planting them right and that too without a cent

# at Dennison, Texas.

cord with less rot and better shipper, equal in quality, vigor and productiveness, brings same prices with Champlon. Lady, an exquisite large white grape, no rot, very tender, slow grower but hardy, ripens with Moore's Early. Prentiss, a medium sized translucent white grape, resembling foreign sorts in texture and flavor. Rots some, and vine not the healthiest, but a fair grower, ripens nearly with Lady. Perkins, a pink grape of great vigor, productiveness and good quality, though having a musky flavor like Concord, no rot, hangs to bunch well and a fine shipper, bringing same price in most markets with Delaware. Telegraph, black, good, ripens with one-third the number that show themselves. An over crop helps the rot. When the blossoming is over, and the fruit well set, sprinkle air-slacked lime over the ground pretty freely, and if some hits the vines it will do no harm. When the fruit is half grown give the vines a good sprinkling with water in which carbolic acid has been mixed in the proportion of one gallon of the acid to ten or fifteen of water.

All this will be some trouble but I believe it will pay. If the crop hits, you to ten or fifteen of water.

All this will be some trouble but I believe it will pay. If the crop hits, you will have bunches of nearly one pound each, that will command double the price that ordinary grown Concords will bring.

This lime and carbolic acid affair I have read has each secured a crop independent, so that to use both would give a double chance.

Eumelan, excensus, but rather black, little rot, bunch long but rather straggling, owing to imperfect fertilization. Delaware does well bere, little or no rot, highest quality as all know. Walter, a seedling of Delaware, much water, a seedling of Delaware, much grows, bunch and berry larger, valuable. Brighton, vigorous, productive, much adouble chance. inverted has each secured a crop lader in coulde chance be both would give an other could be chance be both would give an other could be chanced by the could be chanced by the could be chanced by the could give an other could give a could

Ben Davis, New Russia, Borerproof Budded apples, for instance, and people will buy more, and pay for it. They are very liberal in paying high prices to dealers, but when they come to the nursely, or meet an agent with a printed price list, they must have first-class stock at scab prices, or it is "awful high, and they cannot afford it."

These are mostly the men who tell Mr. These are mostly the men who tell Mr. Miller and myself that they "have bedies a foot in distance in the first proof of the men who tell Mr. These are mostly the men who tell Mr. Bears immensely, large clusters of the most sprightly, high flavored, pulpless fruit, rots some seasons, but comparatively free from that scourge. Seedling, produced by myself from Herbermont seed fertilized with Triumph, bermont seed fertilized with Triumpia, white or delicate pink when ripe, tough, thick transparent skin, cluster large, berry medium to large, exceedingly sprightly and delicate flavor, no pulp, melting away in the mouth like honey, when like its propert Markenport very large like its propert Markenport very vine like its parent Herbermont, very vigorous, ripening earlier than either parent a few days. First fruit borne, no signs of rot.

### Horticultural Notes.

-It is possible and advisable in many fruits with the other advantages to be derived from the raising of forest trees. A nut orchard, for lustance, is not an unprofitable combination of profit and forestry. We have in mind a small orchard of this kind made up of black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, chesnuts, etc. Such trees are not difficult to grow if transplanted when young, and are set cases to combine direct profits from fruits with the other advantages to be derived from the raising of forest trees. if transplanted when young, and are set on rich soil.

-Mr. Russel Heath, Carpenteria, Cal.,

of which begins in a very few years from planting, but the timber is valuable for fencing; it is also admirable for house finishing, the color and grain of the wood being very attractive.

NEEDS OF ASPARAGUS.—The Country NEEDS OF ASPARAGUS.—The Country Gentleman says two things are necessary for the growing of good asparagus, namely, plenty of room for the plants to grow, and copious manuring. The latter is best applied to thick beds by covering the whole surface with manure two or three inches thick, late in autumn, and forking it in very early in spring, before the new shoots start. Thick beds, however, should not be planted, but the however, should not be planted, but the plants allowed three or four feet each way to each. Three by five is a com-mon and suitable distance, and large stalks may be obtained in this way.

-A Norwegian botanist states that most plants in high latitudes produce larger and heavier seeds than in regions nearer the equator—an effect which he ascribes to the prolonged influence of sunlight and heavier seeds than in regions nearer the equator—an effect which he ascribes to the prolonged influence of sunlight during the summer days in high latitudes. In some cases the difference of seed-development is astonishing. Dwarf beans taken from Christiania to Drontheim—less than four degrees farther north—gained more than 60 per cent. in weight; and thyme from Lyons when planted at Drontheim showed a gain of 71 per cent. The leaves also of most plants are larger and more deeply colored in higher latitudes. The same is true of flowers, and many which are white in southern climates become violet in the far north.

An uncredited excerpts asy that here and there on all farms, and most fruit gardens, will be seen an occasional tree or grapevine which seems to lack vigordoes not grow well, and yet seems to have no particular disease. The probabilities are that the tree is dying of starvation, and needs a liberal supply of food. When you give it this ration, do not pile a load of manure around the trunk of a tree or the body of a grape-vine. This is just the place where it will do the least good. Nearest the trunk of the tree the roots are all large, the fibrous roots, the feeders, are farther off near the ends of the roots. These only can take up the nutriment. It is How to FERTILIZE FRUIT TREES. off near the ends of the roots. These only can take up the nutriment. It is always safe to assume that the roots ex-

### HYPOCHONDRIA.

The Mysterious Element in the Mind that Arouses Vague Apprehensions— What Actually Causes Jt.

The narrative below by a prominent cientist touches a subject of universal mportance. Few people are free from the distriction of the control the distressing evils which hypochondria brings. They come at all times and are fed by the very flame which they them-selves start. They are a dread of com-ing derangement caused by present 'dis-order and bring about more suicides than any other thing. Their first approach should be carefully guarded.

Editors Heradi:

It is seldom I appear in print and I should not do so now did I not believe

myself in possession of truths, the revelation of which will prove of inestimable value to many who may see these lines. Mine has been a trying experience. For many years I was conscious of a want of nerve tone. My mind seemed sluggish and I felt a certain falling off in my nat-ural condition of intellectual acuteness, activity and vigor. I presume this is the same way in which an innumerable num-

my weariness.

After awhile the stimulants commenced to disagree with my stomach, my weariness increased, and I was compell-—Mr. Russel Heath, Carpenteria, Cal., has an "English walnut orchard" of two hundred acres of rich, level land, near the seashore. The trees are from ten to twenty-five years planted. His crop in 1882 was 630 sacks of 70 pounds each; this season he expects the harvest will aggregate about one-third more.

THE CHESTNUT.—One of the most promising trees for forest culture, where the conditions favor, is the American Chestnut. It grows spontaneously from New Hampshire to 'Carolina, and from the eastern slope of the Alleghanies to the Western prairies. Not only is this tree valuable for its nuts, the production of which begins in a very few years from planting, but the timber is valuable for fencing; it is also admirable for house finishing, the color and grain of the wood being very attractive.

Weariness increased, and I was compelled to resort to other means to find relife, a physician is suffering be invariably calls arother physician to prescribe for him, as he cannot see himself as he sees this existing as the called a physician and he advised me to try a little chemical food, or a bottle of hypophosphates. I took with no apparent benefit. My lassitude and indisposition seemed to increase, my food distressed me. I suffered from neuralgic pains in different parts of my body, my muscles became sore, my bow-defined in the distression of the chimical food with no apparent benefit. My lassitude and indisposition seemed to increase, and I was compelled to resort to other means to find relife a physician to prescribe for him, as he cannot see himself as he sees the larvet will as a tother physician to prescribe for him, as he cannot see himself as he sees this as the called a physician to prescribe for him, as he cannot see himself as he sees the larvet will as a tother physician and he advised me to try a little chemical food, or a bottle of hypophosphates. I took with no apparent benefit. My lassitude and indisposition seemed to increase, and he davised me to try a little chemical food with no apparent benefit. My pill every other night to relieve the con-stipation. The morphine produced such a deathly nausea that I could not take it, and the blue pill failed to relieve my

constipation.

In this condition I passed nearly a year, wholly unfit for business, while the effort to think was irksome and painful. My blood became impoverished, and I suffered from inacpacity with an appalling sense of misery and general apprehension of coming evit. I passed sleepless nights and was troubled with irregular action of the heart, a constantly feverish condition and the most excruciating tortures in my stomach, livconstipation. ruciating tortures in my stomach, liv-ing for days on rice water and gruel, and, indeed, the digestive functions seemed to be entirely destroyed.

It was natural that while in this con-

Among the numerous friends that weariness



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question, and with greater ease to both horse and man at that.

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and to introduce them into thousands of new homes this season. We want every Farmer and disclose you try our Seeds, them a fair, honest trial. Package "F" contain one packet each, Cuban Quocu Watermelon, New Favortie Tomato, Excelsior Cabbago, Lon Lore Gerrot, Beston Market Cleery, Green Firey Letter, the Tomato, Excelsior Cabbago, Lon Lore green the Raddah, Beston Market Cucumber, Purple-top Turmin, Bay View Matter and Carden, "Sole, making \$2,30, and see what we give for SNIN, 305 Co. and the price of the "Farmer and Garden," Sole, making \$2,30, and see what we give for SNIN, 505 Co. and the price of the Sole is "Farmer and Garden," Sole, making \$2,30, and see what we give for SNIN, 505 Co. and the price of the Sole is "Farmer and Garden," Sole, making \$2,30, and see what we give for SNIN, 505 Co. and the price of the State and the paper one year, all fully prepaid, and we will enter your name to compete for the jurns. C. W. DORR & CO., 747 4th St., DES MOINES, IOWA.



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WE particularly call the attention of our readers to the new premiums published in another column, and hope that many of our readers will avail themselves of this extraordinary opportunity to become possessed of some of the works of the best authors at the lowest prices ever offered before. Bear in est prices ever offered before. Bear in mind this offer lasts for thirty days only so that those who desire to avail themselves of this special opportunity, must be up and doing at once.

SEVERAL leading fruit growers from this county whom we have met the past week assert that they do not believe a peach bud remains alive or will survive peach bud remains the late cold snap.

JUDGE SAMUEL MILLER writes us from Bluffton, under date of January 5th, "mercury thirty degrees below zero this morning and of course all the peach buds and most of the grapes are killed.

A MEETING of farmers interested in Ensilage will be held at 55 Beekman street, New York, office of the N. Y. Plow Company, Wednesday, Jan. 23d, at 12 o'clock. All interested in the sub-ject are invited to attend without further

THE Victoria hog, one of the new ones, will from henceforth be found advertised in our breeders' column. Mr. Shimer comes to us well recommended, and we know that the Victoria is an excellent

berry and the raspberry are also injured.

Apples are all right yet. He writes from Jackson County, Mo.

THE Elmira, N. Y., Husbandman was one of the first papers in the Grange field and it has always deserved its great popularity. Its circulation in New York is very general and it makes a good is very general and it makes a good showing outside the home state. The snowing outside the nome state. The various departments are ably conducted. The discussions of the Elmira Farmers' club alone are worth the price of the paper. Published by the Husbandman association Elmira N. Y. at \$1.00 pet. year.

Mr. H. W. Tonkins, the breeder of Chester White hogs, of Fenton, Mo. writes: "I wish to say that I am well pleases with the good old Rural World as a medium to reach the farm-Valley, and also as to the great value of its general information. I do not know what I should do with my pigs but for my advertisement in your valuable pa-per. Please accept my thanks for the assistance your excellent paper has, as an advertising medium, renderedme."

THOSE of our readers was ed in fruit culture should not forget that ed in fruit culture should not forget that the Mississippi Valley the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society takes place at Kansas City on January 22nd, and will continue the three following days. This will be a very interesting and profitable meeting to fruit growers generally, and those having the management of the meeting have made all necessary ar-rangements to receive and entertain vis-itors. It needs not that we urge all in-terested to make a point of being present and stay through the entire meeting.

COL. COLMAN: Enclosed find one dol-COL. COLMAN: Eticlosedfind one dol-lar for the RURAL WORLD for 1884. I used to take it, but thought I would change to another paper for a year or so, but find I can't get along without the old reliable RURAL. No other agricul-tural paper suits me so well and you may count me a subscriber as long as I remain a farmer, for I believe the RURAL to be the farmer's best friend. Wishing you a happy New Year, I am you a happy New Year, I am R. B. HAGEMAN.

Hammond, Ills.

A LECTURE course for farmers at the A LECTURE course for farmers at the agricultural college, will be given from February 4 to 15, by the regular instructors in the college. One or more lectures will be given on the following topics: Breeds of cattle and swine; topies: Breeds of cattle and swine; breeding, improving and care of stock; care of farm machinery; health on the farm; adulteration of food; economical farming; tame grasses; ensilage; what to feed; meteorology and plant growth; sorghum, growth and manufacture; horticulare; principles of pruning; the gestive organs of domestic animals; urious insects. A number of leading farmers of the State have been invited to include several compound microscopes, and timber cutting privileges. Another, has labor in cattle growing than in any other a good agricultural library, meteorogi-

cal apparatus, six breeds of cattle and four of swine, orchard, nursery, arboretum, vineyard, etc., etc. A limited number will be boarded at the college farm for a price not to exceed three dollars per week. Persons attending will be aided in securing cheap board in the city. Persons expecting to attend or desiring further information should write to S. R. Thompson, Dean Agricultural College, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Lake of Yojoa for 40 years, with other important privileges.

A franchise has been granted for the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from the Lake of Yojoa to the head of navigation on the Blanco river, a distance of about 12 and early on the Early on the early on the early on the Blanco river, a distance of about 12 and early on the ea

In 1884, more than in 1883, it will pay In 1884, more than in 1883, it will pay all to bear in mind that, no matter what amount of science or past experience we bringlto our efforts, the weather may interfere with and spoil it all, ornearly so. An all corn crop, or an all wheat crop may be as easily destroyed as an all grass crop. Farmers need only the suggestion to look ahead and provide for continuousless. for contingencies.

We are very much pleased to learn from the secretary of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery association, that a large number of gentlemen emi-nent in various departments of dairy and creamery enterprise have sent him word that they will be present and add what they can both by word and deed to the they can, both by word and deed, to the success of the enterprise; that many of the most experienced dairy and creamery men will be in attendance and that the convention gives promise of being a convention gives promise of being a decided success

A FRIEND of the RURAL at Mobile, Ala., informs us he has lost 100,000 fine cabbage plants, which, with the average weather, he would be shipping to northweather, he would be shipping to north-ern markets five weeks hence. The damage inflicted on this industry around Mobile has been enormous. Most of the cultivators there are unable to replace a single plant—as the plants are not to be had anywhere. The damage to early crops of this character in the South is estimated at half a million dollars. The cold wave, it appears, swept over the en-tire South—proving a surprise of the most disastrous character.

### OUR CATTLE FOR HONDURAS

The communications now being published, from the pen of our correspondent "Agricola" on the subject of cattle in the republic of Honduras, are attracting considerable attention among our own cattle breeders, many of whom —particularly of the class not connected with the large companies, who are ab-sorbing so much of the range,—would gladly avail themselves of a location of-

gladly avail themselves of a location of-fering satisfactory inducements in the way of climate, pasture, safety, conven-ient and cheap accessibility to market, and an abundant supply of native stock upon which to build up improved herds. All of these conditions are found in the republic of Honduras. Every va-riety of climate is found, from the tropi-cal valleys to the plateaus or table lands, advancing step by step like terraces,— to which they are sometimes compared, —until the mountain tops are reached. -until the mountain tops are reached. eight and ten thousand feet above the

ORCE more we have to apologize to the writers of the Home Circle because of the occupancy of their page by irrepressible Texans. Those Southern men will come to the front every once in a while to tell us what they have, and how they are building up the biggest State in the Union.

MR. L. A. GOODMAN, secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, writes his that, the cold weather of the 5th in 26 degrees below zero-killed all the peach buds in his part of the country, that the pear and cherry buds are also somewhat injured. The black-berry and the raspberry are also injured. cation leading to the sea ports, where facilities are always found for cheap transportation to the markets of Europe and America. The vast plains are stocked with a race of cattle superior to the national state of the superior to ern territortes, and the government en-courages the introduction of improved breeds. the native stock of Texas and our west-

breeds.

Arrangements are now being made in this city for the organization of a company, which will at once proceed to secure lands for ranches, and by the introduction of thoroughbred males, grade up the native stock. We commend the enterprise as possessing, in our judgment, great merit. great merit.

—How the world has progressed wi hin a century! George Washington, the first president of the United States, never saw a steamboat. John Adams, the second president of the United States, never saw a railroad. Andrew Jacks.n, the seventh president knew nothing about the telegraph. Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president, never dreamed of such a thing as a telephone.

-THE maddest intoxication in the world is the delirium of business. word is the delirium of business. The opium ecstasy is nothing to it; the effects of wine are impotent compared to it; the mad strength of more powerful stimulants are neither as lasting or as inspiring as it. Let a man become enthralled in the maelstrom of business anxiety and all else is forgotten. Home, health, wife, children, enjoyment, self. nealth, wife, children, enjoyment, self. God are all lost sight of in the mad excitement of business. It is a form of the vicinity who shells five bushels selfishness in which God is unknown; a corn in a year, and many, not one. If race where there is no goal; it is an in-toxication that knows no return to so-briety; it is a struggle where the ad-versary is unseen; it is a strife that versary is unseen; it is a strife that knows no reward but itself—no end but

# Che Cattle Pard.

The Republic of Honduras as a Cattle Pro ducing Country.

In order that the readers of these ar ticles may be able to form an idea of the ex tent to which American capital is invested in Ionduras, I will mention a few of the enter prises already inaugurated and in operation The Potosi Mining Company, owned principally in Chicago and Bay City, Mich., is in active operation, and large amounts of valuable machinery and supplies have been shipped from the States. A company was orthe "Central American Syndicate," to build

railroads and develop mines. Messrs. Schmidt & Zeigler, of New Orleans are preparing to place a line of steamers to the ports of Honduras in addition to the two lines already in operation.

Col. Shears, before referred to, has the exclusive privilege of navigating the rivers Ulna and Blanco for 15tyears, and has already lecture upon their specialties. All the facilities of illustration and study owned by the college will be at the disposal of the students attending the course. These

will not permit to go through the entire list, but enough has been presented, to show the interest we have in the prosperity of our neighboring republic. All of these enterprises involve the expenditure of large sums of money. There are doubtless a larger number of Americans now in Honduras than of any other nationality foreign to themselves. It seems strange that the cattle interest, which is absorbing so much money and territory elsewhere, should have been, as yet, so much overlooked in Honduras, where it constitutes the most obvious source of wealth. The comparatively open character of the interior country, and its vast sa vannas covered with natural and unfailing meadows, are eminently favorable for the in crease of this kind of property to an indefi-nite extent. The native cattle usually grow aboye what is regarded as average size in this country, are of great beauty and strength of form, powerfu! neck, short head, and compact but relatively short limbs, showing unmistakably their descent from the blooded Spanish stock imported genera-tions ago. Vast herds are raised in various districts of the State, and constitute a principal part of the property of the people. The unrivaled position of this beautiful republic, its wast resources, its climate adapted to every caprice, as well as to the products of very zone, furnish all the conditions favor able to nurturing and sustaining a large population, and point unerringly to the ultimate and probably speedy development of a rich and powerful State. A traveler of much experience in this highly favored country, says that "the various pulmonary diseases that are at present making such ravages among the happy homes of our own country are to tally unknown. The word consumption, is not found in its 'medica,' while bronchitis, diphtheria, and rheumatism, have never yet been heard of, by the healthy natives of Hon AGRICOLA.

Thos. Brooks, Esq., one of our subscribers says that big jaw in cattle arises from injured teeth. He was for many years a butcher and has had excellent advantages for examining such cases. There was much more of this so-called disease thirty or forty years ago than now, because more cattle in proportion were fattened on corn than now. Most of the cattle butchered now are gras fattened. In chewing the ears of corn, cattle frequently injure their teeth, and their jaws and pus forms enlarging the jaw. If this matter can discharge freely the animal will get well.

### Corn and Cob Meal.

-The subject of grinding corn with the cobs has been discussed in the papers, yet at the risk of being thought tedious, I venture to give my views and experience on the subject. More than forty years ago my father was the only man in the vicinity who practiced grind-ing corn with the cobs. All corn fed to stock or animals of any kind, except swine, was mixed with other grain and ground without shelling. His reasons for this were, that corn was a very heavy and heating kind of feed, and was liable, if fed freely, to injure the animal; and that the cob was a correc tion and gave tone to the stomach. It made more bulk, besides containing more nutri-ment than could be offset by the additional cost of grinding. Many were the long arguments to which I have listened when a bey, between him and his neighbors, upon the subject, and many the urgent requests that they should try the experiment and save the time and labor of shelling, which was then done by hand on winter evenings, or by threshing with a fiail upon the barn floor, there being no patent shellers. This was perhaps, to them, the strongest argument used. Be that as it may, one after another dopted the practice and were well satisfied with the results.

When I began to do business for myself, I located in another part of the town, where not one of the inhabitants practiced it and all were opposed to it, and, being determined to satisfy myself, I tried many experiments until I was perfectly convinced of the superiority of feed ground with the cobs, either alone or mixed with other grain, to that made from shelled corn. Meal made from southern or western corn is preferable to our northern corn, for it is not as heavy or as heating, and in all respects, when used alone makes a better feed, but still I would rather it would be ground with the cob or mixed with lighter feed. I have fed to all kinds of animals in various ways, and for different purposes—to working oxen, to fattening cat-tle and cows for milk, and young cattle for growth, and in all cases have found the results the same, always in favor of the cob meal, except in the case of fattening hogs, which would, if fed lavishly, be apt to eat the finer parts and root the coarser (the ground cobs) out of the trough. It is surprising to see the revolution in public sentiment in the neighborhood. There is scarcely a farmer in corn in a year, and many, not one. If they

want some for family use they buy it.

I will give the results of some experiments with working oxen-drawing stone, building roads or in the woods-fed high, 12 quarte each per day, or sometimes more, each pair fed alike, that is, as many pounds of each feed. Those fed on clear meal held their own as to flesh, but sometimes lost a feed for the want of an appetite, needed constant care and watchfulness, occasionally physic or some kind of desing, and after a few months their hoofs grew hard and brittle and difficult to Those fed on coh meal seldom missed feed, almost invariably had a good appe tite, invariably in warm weather stood the test better, the hoofs were softer and tougher and held the shoe much longer, and in every instance the oxen gained in flesh. Milch cows fed on fine meal alone will gain milk for a time, but the result will be that the feed is too heavy, and after awhile goes to which would not happen if fed with meal ground with the cob. In fattening cattle the same objection exists—it is too heavy too heating in its nature to produce the results; 100 pounds of the meal ground with the cob are worth more fed to any animal, except hogs, than the same weight when ground and fed alone.—Country Gentleman.

## Little Labor Growing Cattle.

-In conversation with a prominent cattle grower, the Denver Journal of Commerce learned some valuable facts pertaining to cattle growing at the present time upon the great plans of Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona. Said the gentleman: "A man can control more capital with less

try from a thousand to fifteen hundred miles long by two hundred miles wide, extending along the base of the mountains, that is the best grazing country in the world—unless it be the Mussel Shell country in Montana. This country, in my opinion, is susceptible miles. A grant to establish a cotton mill at San Pedro, with important land privileges; to come. It is possibly one-third occupied to day, but it is filling up very fast. While one to come. It is possibly one-third occupied to day, but it is filling up very fast. While one hundred and fifty thousand head of beeves will go east from this pasture field the preswill go east from this pasture neid the present fall and winter, probably the increase on the range from calves and from importations from abroad will be a million and a half in numbers. The bulk of these stock animals are bred in Texas, where the climate up from the western, or grain growing state of Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota. The railreads bring these last young, or stock ani-mals, and lay them down here at a fine profit to the shipper. A yearling that would cost ouri, will bring twenty-five and thirty here.

> Cattle Trade With Mexico. Consul General Sutton, at Matamoras, has addressed to the State department a com-munication on the subject of beef cattle in Mexico and the United States, having reference especially to the question of how best to supply the demand for cattle for ranches for the western states. For the past two or three years, he says, cattlemen have begun to look beyond Texas and into Northern Mexico for this supply. The chief cattle range of Northern Mexico, he says, lies between a line drawn from Guaymas to Tampico, and includes Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuilla, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, an area of 300,000 square miles, two-thirds of which are grazing lands. There may be in this country 6,500,000 animals, divided as follows: Goats, 2,500,000; neat cattle, 1,500,000; horses, 1,000,000; mules, 500,000. The imports of live cattle rom Mexico have in the past paid an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent, but under the recent treasury regulations, the scope of which has been established in a test case, animals for breeding purposes can be im-ported free of duty, the persons importing them being only obliged to satisfy the consul and collector that he imports them for such purposes. The decision in this last case is

### Death of William H. Sotham.

—The death of this gentleman, who was widely known among stockmen, occured in Chicago last week. His preference for the Hereford made him some strong and even bitter antagonists, but viewing his career calmiy we think all will admit that his championship of an improved breed has been no large. The Hereford breeders owe to Mr. the beef at \$270,000 and the calves at \$130,000, Sotham a debt of gratitude. He was a one can readily see how cattle raising, when Hereford man when Hereford men were fashionable to decry the Hereford, and he remained a Hereford man until he saw the merits of his favorites acknowledged privately and publicly. His death will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends and ac quaintances

## Cattle Notes.

We have received No. 1, volume 1, of the Arizona Live Stock Journal, published at Tucson, by Messrs. Cameron Bros., at \$500 per annum. It is a bright and spicy little paper full of valuable information and cannot fail to be of value to the people of that good country. The editors evidently know what their readers want and are able to pro-

-Dodge City, Ks., may be put down as the greatest shipping point for range cattle in the United States. During the shipping season of 1883, 73,263 head were shipped.

-George F. Morgan, of the Wyoming Here import 200 head of yearling and two-year-old Hereford bulls. -W. B. Grimes has disposed of his half

Vyoming, consisting of about 13,000 cattle nostly steers, for \$200,000. George and William Sheidley were the purchasers. -In Philadelphia the old and broken down horses are purchased by those in charge of

interest in the Grimes & Thornton ranch, in

the Zoological Garden for food for their carpurchased at from \$2 to \$5 each. In Ontario the Short-horns in 1881, ered 15.385, while all the pure breeds added gave a total of 23.610. The Ayrshires, second

the Aberdeen polls 270. -Doc. Day also contracted to deliver all his yearling steers on the Driskill ranch, south of Dodge, next spring. There will be about 2,500 head, and the price is said to be \$22. Albert Dean, of Arkansas City, Kan., who is holding cattle in the Cherokee Strip, is

the purchaser. -The total receipts of cattle at Chicago from Jan. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1883, have been 1,-712,507, against 1,456,685, for the corresponding time in 1892—an increase of 256,822; of hogs, 4,992,704, against 4,939,724—a decrease of 30,020; and of sheep, 670,933, against 575,527-an increase of 95,606.

-Last week Col. J. M. Day sold his half in terest in the Day & Zimmerman ranch, for-merly known as the Dawson ranch, about & miles south of Dodge City, Kan., to his part ner. J. K. Zimmerman, for \$83,000. There are said to be 6,000 head, all she cattle, from year lings up, on the ranch, which makes the price about \$28 per head.

-An Illinois stockraiser, who gives about one-third oil-cake and two-thirds corn, with rough feed sufficient, tells an exchange that with this ration his beef cattle fatten third faster than with corn alone. Another savs his animals never took on flesh so rapidlyfas since he began the use of oil-cake.

—In the first ten months of 1883, England imported 415,648 cattle of all kinds, against 902,333 in the same art of 1882; 993,591 sheep and lambs against 983,073; 36,413 swine against 14,405. The value of the beef cattle imported from the United States in the same part of 1882 was \$4,897,270, and in 1883 it has eached \$15,366,725.

-Leslie Combs, of Lexington, has sold his choice flock of imported Southdown sheep to George L. Danforth, Louisville. These sheep are superior individually, as well as in breeding. The proof of this is found in the results obtained by them at the fairs at which they have been shown in this country. Seven of these sheep are from the flock of the Prince of Wales and five of them are of Lord Walsingham's breeding. The ram is an animal of the highest merit.

-John T. Ewing & Son, of Kentucky, had a public sale of unregistered Jersev cattle in Topeka Tuesday. Mr. S. A. Sawyer, who at-tended this sale, gives us the following rehorns, coming three years old, sold from \$50 to \$100 each.

-The prospects for the annual meeting of the Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Associa-tion are very flattering. It occurs in Topeka, Tuesday, February 12th. Governor Glick will deliver an address; ex-Lieut. Gov. John Scott, of Iowa, will make an address on the "American and his cow," and it is expected that among others present will be Maj. Wm. Warfield, of Kentucky. E. M. Shelton, of

-W. B. Kidd left yesterday for Wichita, Kansas, with the 1,100 bull calves recently purchased by Col. R. E. Edmondson in Clark and the adjoining counties for the Franklyn Cattle Company. The calves will be fed in Kansas until the first of April when they will Texas. They will be attended to by W. S. and Theodore Eaton, W. H. Nelson, of Clark, and a Mr. Clark, of Lexington. Mrs. Kidd wlll also accompany her husband and spend the winter in Kansas.

-In his report to the secretary of the in terior, Governor Crosby makesithe following estimate of the number and value of cattle and sheep in Montana, in October 1883: Num ber of cattle, 475,000; valued at \$30 per head, 314,250,000, Number of sheep, 700,000; value, 33 per head, \$2,100,000. Number of horses, 90,-400, at \$75 per head; value, \$6,875,000. Twenty-five thousand head of improved preeds of cattle have been brought into the Territory; also some of the finest racing and trotting stock.

-The Franklyn Company, of Texas, has a wise thing in the way of fire guards for the protection of the range in its pasture. After plowing a guard around the whole at the line of fencing, they have laid the pasture off into sections-or townships-of six miles square by good and ample gnards. The company has made 500 miles of guards on its domains in this way. That is a great deal of rado, etc., will take full advantage of it and go to Mexico for breeders, and that it will give great impulse to the cattle raising industry in Northern Mexico.—Arizona Live Stock Journal.

-We have received a report of the' year's work of the Franklyn Land and Cattle com-pany, under the skillful and successful con-trol of B. B. Groom & Son, managers. This pany, under the skillful and successful colli-trol of B. B. Groom & Son, managers. This firm branded 16,000 calves and marketed 8,000 you might say I am no farmer. Also when is beef steers and 1,000 fat cows. This stock, it the right time to cut common willows will be remembered by our readers, was sold by the Messrs. Harrolds & Ikards, last spring, to the present company, 54,000 head counted detriment, but a benefit to the country at out, and 36,000 range delivery. Estimating large. The Hereford breeders owe to Mr. the beef at \$270,000 and the calves at \$130,000, well managed, will pay. B. B. Groom & Son carce. He was a Hereford man when it was ashionable to decry the Hereford, and he emained a Hereford man until he saw the

> day's Courier-Journal from Lexington, con-cerning the history of Woodburn, the fine cerning the history of Woodburn, the fine stock farm belonging to A. J. Alexander, consisting of 3,000 acres, and located in the acre and you will get a pasture in a year these lands were granted to Hugh Mercer, of Revolutionary fame shortly after the war of 1812. The farm is located 14 miles from Lexington, on the main road to Frankfort, and was purchased by Robert Alexander, a great uncle of the present owner, near the close of the last century. The Alexanders were the founders of pure-blooded stock, being the first Kentuckians who ever imported stock directly from England. They were the owners of old Lexington, of world-wide fame and the sire of more successful racers than any other horse the world has ever produced.

-T. C. Anderson, Side View, Ky., states that "the demand for Short-horn bulls throughout his State has been unprecedented during the year 1883, and at much bet-ter prices than at any time since 1878. I doubt whether hree car-loads of thoroughbred, eighteen-months' Short-horn bulls could be bought from their breeders Kentucky. The grand average for 1883, at public sales of Short-horns in all the State and Canada of \$205 00 per head must be very race of cattle throughout America, when it is considered how few of the best bred repre entatives of the leading families have ever seen offered at public sales, and that from the auction block almost 3,300 head have found new homes. The increase in average price per head has been steady since 1878, year by year, and from a general average of \$115 per head, on 2,865 animals in 1879, price have advanced to \$205 50 per head, on a grand total sale of 3,834 Short-horns during 1883, and that, too, with this number including an amazingly small per cent, of those most highly appreciated by the great ma

# Potes-Correspondence.

Ceming Meetings.

Valley Horticultural Society at Kansas City, Jan. 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th 1884. ary 29th,Indiana Jersey Cattle Breeders.

Indianapolis. muary 30th, Indiana Swine Breeders. In dianapolis

uary 31st, Indiana Wool Growers, Indian

ssippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Asso ciation, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30th and 31st ebruary 6th and 7th, New York Can

Growers' Association, Geneva, N. Y. February 13, Kansas State Cane Growers iation, Topeka. -Readers are requested to see the adver ment of a farm for sale at Altus, Frank lin Co. Ark., in this issue. From the descrip tion there given, and from what the adver

iser writes us, we are disposed to think it very desirable property for any one wishing to go South. EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The course of th

dried fruit market of late puzzles and disappoints me. I have been holding back a quantity of dried peaches for a better mar-ket which I was almost certain would follow the extraordinary cold weather of the past week. It is, I suppose, conceded that the perience was observation of other m peach prospects for 1884 have been swept off

clean in the Southwest, and I therefore nat-urally expected the usual advance in such cases. I am wholly unable to account for the port: Twenty-three cows averaged \$88.69; 5 heifer calves averaged \$30.00; a lot of high grade Short-horn heifers, a year old past, averaged \$36.00; a line lot of grade Short-horn, coming three years old sold; should follow the late cold spell. The week should follow the late cold spell. pects for peaches the coming season are exceedingly poor throughout the West and South. The prominent dried fruit dealers inform us that the great abundance of prunes in the leading markets, and at prices almost unprecedented, demoralized the demand for dried peaches. The prune, whether on the table of the hotel or private family, is considered far preferable as a dish to sun-dried peaches, and when the price is about the same the latter becomes neglected. Turkey has had an enormous prune crop the past season and is now flooding the markets of the world with them. Several thousand the world with them. casks are now about due in New York, to be added to the liberal supplies already in the hands of dealers. They can be laid St. Louis at 5% cents per pound and are coming here freely.

### A Successful Road Maker.

It would seem from reports from all over the country east and west that a successful and economical machine has appeared for ouilding and repairing roads. The county courts of Cole, Audrian mmissioners Callaway, Newton and other counties of Missouri have taken adventage of the liberal "trial offer" of S. Pennock & Sons Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind., and in every case these machines have been pronounced a grand success. As good roads are essential to an enlightened and progressing community any new tool promising so well should have a fair

### Making a Pasture.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I finished a few weeks ago clearing thirty acres timber (con-tracted to be done by Sept. 1st). My object is grass. Will you or some of the many readers of your valuable paper please tell me through its columns the surest and best way to secure a good stand. I prefer red clover or blue grass.

The growth was mostly black walnut, elm, oak, hickory and mulberry, and is good ridge land. Left say three or four select trees here and there per acre. Four years ago was culled closer and has been pastured since and many of the stumps are rotted and gone. Some have advised to plant in corn for two or three years, then put in grass, but I want to hear from the RURAL WORLD. How about mixing seed and sowing several kinds at the same time? Don't believe I have seen anything in your columns concerning this. Please (swamp) so they will take root and grow if planted out in low wet soil. Hoping to hear from you soon, am yours, etc .- W. C. Hyatt, Johnson Co., Mo.

Remarks: We hope some of our readers will answer your enquiries. We have had some experience in putting similar land in pasture. If you will sow grass seed about the first of March and harrow it in the best you can with any harrow that can best get be-Ben is doing, will win large returns.—Texas tween the stumps and you have a fairly fa-Live Stock Journal.

—An interesting letter appeared in Mon-We should sow orchard grass, blue grass and the seed germinate before dry weather sets in ; keep stock off until September if possible, and if kept off for a year all the better. Grass is the most important crop on the farm and once established is permanent. A variety of grasses is important, as each has its special season of greatest vigor. The orchard grass and clover will resist the drouth best. Orchard grass is usually one of our most valua-

ble grasses for pasturage Cut the willows at any time this winter and bury the cuttings 8 or 10 inches deep. In the spring stick them in the land where you want them to grow, and they will probably



Horse Notes.

. B. Allaire, of Peoria, Ills., has purchased the stallion Voltaire that trotted in Spring-field, Mass., in 1881 in 2:203. Voltaire was foaled in 1868. His sire was Tattler, son of Pilot Jr. His dam was Portia by Mambrino Chief. He is well bred, and ought to get trotters. He will be kept for breeding put

The Spirit of the Times has not inserted the tallion Durango in the 2:30 list, because says the National Trotting Association has received no official notice that he has trotted in that time, and also because it thinks it questionable whether he has made such a record. Mr. Studer, you will have to look into this matter! It is claimed this stallion rotted in Chicago last fall in 2:23%.

The old man who has charge of Goldsmith Maid was asked about her as he was standing in her stall, He said, patting the old mare affectionately as he spoke, "I've had the care of her nigh on to five years. She has been home six years and has had those coles." has had three colts. The two living are a two-vear-old bay filly, by Gen. Washington, called Rosebud, the very picture of her, and a three-year-old horse colt, also by Wash-ington. This colt is a brown, with white spots on his back near his coupling the same as came on the mare five years ago, but the only sign of age is the sprink-ling of grey hair about her head and shoul-You can't find a blemish on her, and see how full her tail is yet. She would drive prompt and free as ever, but she hasn't had a harness on her since 1877. You ought to have seen her in the ring last night, prancing around like a colt, and lunging out with her heels at a dog. We turn her and Lucy out every day; they run together, and are groomed twice a day. Lucy got in foal last pring, but slipped her colt the latter part of

There are many advocates of the Clay family of horses. They are generally of good size, heavy bone, and quite tractable and valuable on the farm as well as for road puroses. At a meeting of farmers at Richmond, N. Y., a Mr. Andrews said he had been for forty years driving in and out of Roches-ter, his farm being only five miles distant. For thirty-five years he had been a breeder of horses, trying them all in turn, and thought his experience might be worth consideration by the younger men. Combined with his experiments. He had crossed with the thor-

## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

oughbred race-horse and the Cleveland bay, called the English Coacher. He had bred Morgans and Black Hawks, Normans and Clays, and of the entire lot, the only horses to stand the wear and tear of farm work during summer, then in the fall and winter draw hay, grain, potatoes and other crops to draw nay, grain, potatoes and other terbas of market, or to hitch up and sell as a roadster or coach horse, the Clays held first place; and that when Clays were crossed upon any other amily, it made that family better, either as road horses, coach horses, or workers. Next to (hay came the Morgan. But the Black Hawks descending from the Morgan were too light-boned and too light-waisted although they made good, stylish coach

### Trotters of Twenty Years Ago.

There is a lengthy and interesting article in the Christmas number of the Post-Dispatch on the men who took an interest in trotting horses twenty years ago in St. Louis. After referring to a long list of them, and the horses they drove, all of whom have now crossed the mysterious river, the writer refers to the editor of the RURAL WORLD in the

ollowing language: "Of those who still remain with us and take an occasional breathing spell on the avenues is Col. Norman J. Colman of the RURAL WORLD, who has talked more, written more and done more, to improve the breeding of horses in Missouri than any ther ten men within the limits of the State If there is any one thing that he likes better than another it is a promising colt of filly, and he will never tire trying to teach the young one to trot. He has owned and driven so many good ones that it would be worse than folly for us to attempt to particularize. It is the universal wish of his friends that he may live to breed one that will rival Maud S. or Jay Eye See.

### Where Shall Trotters be Wintered?

The question whether it is better to winte trotters in the severe climate of the North, where snow covers the ground six months of the year, and where the thermometer is fre-quently below zero, or to take them to a milder climate, where they can run upon grass, or be jogged to keep them strong, and ready for active work in early spring, is re-ceiving the attention of breeders and train ers at this time. It is well known that Com modore Kittson wintered his horses last winter at St. Paul and was dissatisfied with the result, and his superintendent Mr. Wood mans e and his trainer John Splan, thought it unwise to take his string of trotters and pacers back to St. Paul the past fall, and they have been passing the winter at Cincin-Many other expert horsemen at the North have sent their trotters even much further South to be wintered. We see, how-ever, that Mambrino (H. D. McKinney), and by the way one of the best posted horsemen in the country, in the Spirit of the Turf, fa-vors wintering in the North. Residing in Wisconsin, and all his interests being there, it is natural that he should favor his locality.

He says:

"Referring to Jay-Eye-See, we think Mr. Case showed excellent judgment in wintering his horses in Wisconsin, Instead of sending them South or to California. Jay-Eye-See was wintered North as a two and three year-old, and was good enough to trot a third and fourth heat in 2:19 as a four-year-old. Phallas also has had to take his chance winters with the mercury playing between 25 below and 35 above zero. There is nothing to remove bursel enlargements, thickened tendons and inflamed legs and feet consequent upon a season's campaign like the low temperature of a northern winter. The effect is the same as enveloping an inflamed or thickened limb in vigorate Phallas and he will show up a greatly improved horse in '84, unless he has been "eacled" too often after the wear and tear of a hard campaign and the long shipments of his first season upon the turf."

Under the enlightened system of training of the present day there is no necessity for "bdrsal enlargements, thickened tendons and inflamed legs and feet," and if there are such, in our judgment, hot water is better to remove them than ice water. But we present the views of both sides, that the right ourse may be reached.

## Suppressing Records.

M. T. Grattan, of Preston, Iowa, has an article on this subject in the Breeders Gazette. He takes the ground that to prevent the fraud that is being practiced at country fairs and country race courses it would be better to give neither a record or a bar to horses that trot for one hundred dollars or two hundred dollars or less. That something ought to be done to prevent the practices now resorted to, to evade records is evident to every one interested in the standing of the turt. The time made on many tracks is either suppressed or misgiven. Tracks in many places are made considerably over a mile in order to make it appear that horses trotted much slower than they really did, or their breeding is considered. Almont's size two hundred dollars or less. That something to use in dilating upon these of the practices of these facts, as they speak for themselves with sufficient eloquence, the blood lines in the pedigree of the sire telling plainly enough to every one interested in the standing of the turt. The time made on many tracks is either suppressed or misgiven. Tracks in many places are made considerably over a mile in order to make it appear that horses trotted much slower than they really did, or their breeding is considered. Almont's size to the hundred dollars or less. That something to the practices of these facts, as they speak for themselves with sufficient eloquence, the blood lines in the pedigree of the sire telling plainly enough breed of ract pounds per week. This is the breed for the practical farmatic of catalogues sent on application. NEPONSET, BUREAU CO., III..

WOODARD & BRASFIELD'S and breeder of sufficient eloquence, the blood lines in the pedigree of the sire telling plainly enough breed of tract products with a fine great qualities of salter of caldivation and and Bermuda grasslots. Enruwaged by spring branch these difference of the practices with a fine grasslots. Enruwaged by spring branch these of tract products of the pounds per week. This is the breed for the practical farmatic of catalogues sent on application. NEPONSET, BUREAU CO., III..

WOODARD & BRASFIELD'S pounds per week. This is the breed for the practices of these of catalogues sent on application. NEPONSET, BUREAU CO., III..

WOODARD & BRASFIELD'S pounds per week. This is the pounds per week. The sufficient eloquence, th trotted much slower than they really did, or half mile races are indulged in, because they give neither record or bar. Sometimes a fast horse with a record is put in a race to win, and save the other horses from obtaining records-the whole fight being for second

Now if anything can be done to prevent resorting to such schemes it should receive the favorable consideration of the National

It is well known a record lessens the value of a promising trotter. He is excluded from competing in races he would otherwise be qualified to win. There are many men who have raised one or more good horses, and who like to drive them in races on tracks near their home who are prevented by the ord when the money won would not amount to fifty dollars, and yet the value of the horse depreciated by ten times that sum. Is there no way to avoid this? We think there is, and that the suggestion of letting horses compete for purses of \$100 or less without bar or record would prevent the frauds now resorted to and tend to elevate

The stallions that have two representatives each in the 2:30 list of the past year are Happy Medium, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, General Benton, Governor, Streems Control Thomas Jefferson, Princeps, J. R. Reese, Messenger Duroc and Clay Pilot. Can the advocates of running blood in the trotter find any comfort in the breeding of these horses? We fear not. First comes Rysdyk's Hambletonian, "the Hero of Chester," whose daughters Astoria and Madeline entered the daughters Astoria and Madeline enered the list. Three of the remaining seven—Cuyler, Happy Medium and Messenger Duroc—are sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and their dams were by Harris' Hambletonian, Andrus' Hambletonian and Roe's Abdallah Chief, respectively. Of the other four J. R. Reese is by Walkill Chief, son of Rysdyk's Hamble-tonian; General Benton is by Jim Scott, son of Rich's Hambletonian; Governor Sprague was by Rhode Island (a trotter with a record vas by knows Island (a by Rysdyk's Hamble-tonian; and Thomas Jefferson was by Toronto Chief, dam Gypsy, a famous trotting or 2:38%), out of a mare by kysuk's Hamble-tonian; and Thomas Jefferson was by Toronto Chief, dam Gypsy, a famous trotting mare that did ten miles, in a race against

on Cultivator, that he is feeding a valuable Hambletonian mare, now in foal, the milk of two cows and four quarts of middlings per day, the milk being allowed to sour before feeding. Last summer the mare was thin but is now much improved in flesh, although she is in harness every day and has all the work she can do. The condition of the mare is sufficient evidence that she is not injured by the diet, and as the milk and bran contain a large proportion of the elements from which bone and muscle are formed, while both are easily digested, they cannot arm either dam or foel unless fed in such quantities as to produce too loose a condition of the bowels in the former. The best de-veloped yearling colt exhibited at the New England fair at Manchester, N. H., some seven or eight years ago, was fed upon four quarts of sour milk and one quart of wheat bran a day, with all the grass or hay he could eat, but no grain.

### How the Trotters of 1883 are Bred.

Nearly two hundred trotting horses have dropped into the 2:30 list the past season, and their breeding it a matter of importance, as it shows to breeders the method to pursue to obtain fast trotters. It is only the repetition of the principle that to obtain trotting speed, breed to horses that trot fast, or are from families that trot fast. The Breeders' Gazette has a well prepared article on the trotters of 1883, and says that, during the past season three horses have sired five new 2:30 horses each, that being the greatest number to the credit of any one stallion. These horses are Electioneer, George Wilkes and Blue Bull. Their breeding is well known. Electioneer—who is perhaps entitled to be placed first on the list, because he has to his credit the fastest performers at one, two three and four years of age, and also the fastest mile ever made by a two-year-old in a race against other horses (the 2:27% of Carrie C.)—is as strongly and thoroughly trot-ting-bred as the most ardent advocates of trotting blood in trotters could wish. His Rysdick's Hambletonian, founder of the greatest family of trotters the world has ever known, and his dam, Green Mountain Maid, was by Sayre's Harry Clay, a norse whose daughters long ago won fame in the stud; and in the case of Green Mountain Maid there is an added lustre to her tame by reason of her having been the dam of Prospero, 2:20; Elaine, 2:20, and Dame Trot, 2:22. The second dam of Green Mountain Maid was a fast trotting mare of un-known blood; but the very fact of her being able to trot fast disposes in the most ef fectual manner of any theories regarding her probable thoroughbred ancestry that might otherwise be put forward. This is how the premier sire of the year is bred-trotting blood on all sides so far as his pedigree is

Goorge Wilkes, who is also credited with five new 2:30 performers during the year. was not only trotting-bred, but was himself a trotter of merit—one of the very best of his days at all ways of going. He was also a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam, Dolly Spanker, being a daughter of old Henry Clay o that, as in the case of Electioneer the union of Hambletonian and Clay blood that produced such wonderfully good results. George Wilkes obtained a harness record of 2:22, and as a weight puller had few super-iors. When placed in the stud he reproduced his own good qualities in his descendants, and to-day they are noted for being fast level-headed and game trotters.

Blue Bull, who ranks in the results of the past season with Electioneer and Wilkes, was a horse whose ancestry, so far as known was of purely pacing origin, he being by Pruden's Blue Bull and out of a mare of un-known blood. As a sire of trotters his success has been simply phenomenal, he standing to day in the very front rank, and confirming by the success of his progeny as trotters the views of those who have long held that speed at the pace is easily convertible to speed at the trot, and that when bred to trotting mares pacers will produce a fair proportion of valuable track horses.

Next to Electioneer, George Wilkes and Blue Bull, in the sires for 1883, comes Daniel Lambert, with four of his get, added to the list. Daniel Lambert was not only very fast himself, but he has the trotting blood close up on both sides, he being by "the King of the Morgans," Ethan Allen, and out of Fanny Cook, by Abdallah, sire of Rysdyk's Hambletheir breeding is considered. Almont's sire was Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and his dam was by Mam-brino Chief, a horse that founded one of our best trotting families, and whose name is familiar wherever trotting is known. There is no running blood in the nearer crosses of Almont's pedigree. Strathmore is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by North Amer ican; 2d dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Mambrino Gift was by Relf's Mambrino Pilot, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam being Waterwitch by Pilot Jr.; 2d dam by Kinkead's St. Lawrence; 3d dam said to be thorough-bred. The running blood theories will prob-ably attribute all the excellence of Mambrino Gift as a trotter (he was the first stallion to trot in 2:20), and all the merits of his de-scendants to the thoroughblood in Water-witch; but they should not forget that she inherited the trotting instinct from her sire, who founded a distinct family of trotters and whose daughters have long been famous in the breeding ranks. Waterwitch pos-sessed in a marked degree the power of transmitting the trotting instinct to her foals, she being also the dam of Scotland, 2:22¼, who was by Bonnie Scotland, a thoroughbred horse whose descendants in-clude some of the brightest stars on the American running turf. It was the trotting blood of Pilot Jr. through his daughter Waterwitch that made Scotland trot, and it was the thoroughblood of his sire, Bonnie Scotland, that made him an unsteady horse and an unreliable one in races. The Dobles father and sons, who drove Scotland, are all alive, and if the running blood theories wan the views of practical and experiened men on this point which bears directly on their theory, they can be accommodated.

# Corn and Oats for Horses.

-Market and Farm says the value of corn and oats may be briefly stated as follows: The former is deficient in many of the elements of nutrition so necessary for recuperating the constant wear and tear which necessarily takes place in the body of a livnecessarily takes place in the body of a liv-ing animal. On this account horses which are fed exclusively on corn and hay do not

Captain McGowen, in 28:39. Clay Pilot was a necessary for the due support and maintenance of the animal fabric; hence we must not be surprised that corn-fed horses show signs of being languid, by sweating profuse ly while being worked, lack of vitality, etc. Oats, on the contrary, contain more of the essential elements of nutrition than any other article of food which can be ted with impunity to horses. Oats are not only the most natural food for horses, but are decidedly the most nutritious. They are the cheapest, because there is less risk in feeding them, and experience has proved that horse properly fed on oats and timothy hay with regular exercise, good grooming, and proper sanitary regulations, be brought to the highest state of physical culture, and can perform more work with less evidence of fatigue than when fed on any other article of

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

STALLION FOR SALE.—Bay color, foaled in 1880, by imported Imp, a full-blood Norman, dam Old Dolla, a first-class bay mare. Also Suffolk Swine, pigs ready for delivery in March. E. J. FILE, Hilisboro, Montgomery County, Ill.

W. J. MILLER, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Percheon Horses and Berkshire Hogs, Turkey Hill Farm, Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Poland China Hogs and Cotswold Sheep. Anything in the herd for sole

CUERNSEY CATTLE, Oxfordshire Sheep, Plymouth Rock Fowls, Pekin Ducks, White Holland Turkeys, all pure bred and low price. Henry C. Eckert, Belleville, Ill.

MERINO SHEEP. Bronze Turkeys and R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo. Prices reasonable. W. BLACKFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, Breed er and Shipper of Pure, Recorded Polance

HEREFORD AND ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—Gudgell & Simpson, importers and breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspec-tion of their herds is invited.

BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds large English Berkshire Swine, Merino eep and High-Class Poultry. Catalogue free. SHORTHORN CATTLE.—J. F. Finley, Breck enridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirkleyington Lad at head of herd. \*Stock for sale at all times.

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CHARLES E. LEONARD, proprietor Ra-venswood herd of Shorthorn Cattle, im-ported Spanish Jacks and Jennets and Meri-ao Sheep, Bell Air, Cooper Co., Mo., or Prince-ton, Mo. P. R. R.

HIGH CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and for sale by M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo. Craggs, Barningtons, Harts, Places Acombs, &c. Kirklevington Duke 2d 32880 at head of herd.

W. H. & THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., shire Hogs. Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., breeds and deals in Thoroughbred Merino Sheep of largest size and best quality. Rams and ewes always for sale at prices as low as the lowest T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder Size, constitution and amount of cleansed wool a specialty

te, constitution and amount of cleansed sol a specialty. Stock rams for sale. WILL R. & JUNIOR K. KING, Peabody, cattle Viscount Oxford 7th, 49489, Imp., and Grand Duke of Clark, Jr., head the herd.

L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Boon County, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Fifth Duke of Acklem (Rose of Sharon) and Commander (pure) Footh at head of herd,

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed to

W. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo., on Mo.
Pacific R. R., 24 miles east of Kansas
City, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn Cattle
of the highest type. Herd numbers 100 head.
Farm adjoins the town.

MERINO SHEEP-H. V. Pugsley, Platts-burg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stubby 440 stands at head of flock. Call or write.

R. C. PEW, Prairieville, Fike county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

P. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., im-Satisfac on guaranteed. Call or write.

J. D. WASHINGTON, West Plains, Missouri preeder and importer of Essex hogs, Me-rino Sheep and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Cir-culars free. JOHN MORRIS, Chillicothe, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Berkshire swine, Cots-wold and Merinosheep. Stock for sale at rea-sonable prices. Write.

JACKS.—I have for sale Jacks, Hogs, and grade and thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls W. H. BASS, Columbia, Mo.

JERSEY RED HOGS bred and for sale by Rozzelle & Peck, Breckenridge, Caldwell County, Mo. Young pigs for sale. J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas coun-ty, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., six best stock rams shear from 28 to 33 lbs. Stock for sale.

JOS. E. MILLER, Ellwood Stock Farm, Belleville, Ill., breeder of Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. M. W. Tonkins, Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of Improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

D.R. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls. D.R. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Ornanthe Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

GUS. HEAD, MAPLE LAWN STOCK FARM Alton, Ill., Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Po-land China Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Langsha and Plymouth Bock Chickens, Pekin Ducks and Scotch Colle Shepherd Dogs.

ETH WARD & SON, Westport, Mo., breeders of the best families—Airdrie Duchesses, Fletchers, Barringtons, Kirklevingtons, Wild Eyes, Roan Duchesses, Hudson Duchesses, Constances, Minas, Hipas, Darlingtons, Craggs, Rose of Sharons, Vellums, Mazurkas, Miss Wileys, Barmpton Roses, Young Marys. Oxford of Vinewood 3d, 33427, at head of herd. Young stock for sale

L. W. ASHBY, Locust Grove Herd, Calhoun Mo., Breeder of Berkshire swine of the largest and best quality. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited.

Y. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoteon Bonaparte and Bismarck, Champion Almack Trotters, pure Jerseys, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yerkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Prairiesville or Louisiana, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE, highly and fashionably bred and the best butter families. Bulls fit for service and bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. Premium herd St. Louis Fair 1883. Animals properly shipped and delivered at depot in St. Louis. H. W. Douglass, Pevely, Jefferson Co. Mo.

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C. C. WRIGHT, Pacific, Mo., or 996 Pine St., St. Louis, Breeder of Jersey Cattle, Berkshire, Jersey Red and Victoria Hogs, Shepherd Dogs, Plymouth Rock, Georgia Short Neck Chickens, Toulouse, China and White Swan Geese, Pekin Ducks, White Holland and Bronze Turkey's Eggs for hatching.

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We have a superior lot of

# Imported & High Grade Stallions,

which are offered for sale at reasonable fig-ures. Our grades consist of half, three-fourth and seven-eighth bloods, which are all

**CHOICE SPECIMENS of HORSE-FLESH** Our stud of horses cannot be excelled, and we will be pleased to have a call from you. One of our firm is now purchasing horses for Spring Sale, which will consist of as choice a lot of YOUNG HORSES as can be

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# EZRA STETSON, M.D., & SONS,

# COMBINATION SALE

# 125 Head of Horses

- AND -

Seventy-Five Jacks and Jennets, LEXINGTON, KY.

February 14th and 15th, '84. This Sale will embrace 125 head, including choice representations of Trotters, Roadsters, Harness Pairs, Fancy Saddlers and Combined Horses. Also 75 Fine Jacks and Jennets. Catalogues on application.

FIRST GREAT SALE OF W. W. ADAMS, AT Mammoth Stables, Lexington, Ky.

Mammuin Stables, Lexingluin, Nya, Between 78 and 100 EXTRA FINE STALLIONS, COLTS, BROOD MARES and FILLIES, of the most fashionable blood of Kentucky—George Wilkes, Red Wilkes, Bourbon Wilkes, Clark Chief, Governor Sprague, Administrator, Hamiltonian Mambrino, Almont, Vindex, etc. Of saddlers, Denmark, Halcorn, Tom Hal, Drennon, etc. A few extra good roadster and saddle geldings and mares, Also, 40 extra fine JACKS and JENNETS, most of them from three to seven years old, from 14 to 5 1-2 hands high. Send for eatalogue. W. W. ADAMS, Lexington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

A number l haif-blood Percheron-Norma stallion, dappled gray, full 16 hands high, a number 1 foal-getter, has good action, works single or double is very gentle and easily handled, weighs in good condition about 1400 lbs., and will be 9 years old in May. He is by Napoleon Bonaparte. Also a good Zack, 8 years old last fall, 14 1-2 hands high, of darkbrown color, well made, a good breeder and no trouble to serve mares. Price \$600 cash for the two.

JACOB RUFI, Chamois, Mo.

JACK FOR SALE. Color, black; mealy nose, foaled July 1876; height, 15½ hands; weight, 1000 %s, large bone, fine style. Colts all black and very large. Add'ss A. M.BARNHARDT, La Plata, Mo.

A Jack for Sale.

Young, brown color, good breeder, and all right; 14 hands high, plenty of bone, and will give satisfaction to purchaser. Address CHARLES L. HUNT, 1006 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

# Ashland.

STALLIONS FOR 1884.

DICTATOR,

wn. 15 1-4 hands high, foaled, 1865, got by Standard Hambletonian, 1st dam Chara by Seeley's Hambletonian, 1st dam Chara by Seeley's respectively. The seeley and the McKinstery mare, the not Shark, record 2217 1-4. Alma, record 223 to Dexter, record 217 1-4. Alma, record 223, and Astoria, record 229 1-2, trial 223 1-4, and is the sire of Jay-Eye-See, 5-yr old record 217, Phallas, 6-yr old stallion, record 217, &c. Service fee, 6-yr old stallion, record 217, &c.

bay, 15 1-2 hands high, foaled 1875, got by Belmont, Is dain Blandina (the dain of Abdallah Pilot, Swigert dee, bly Mandina (the dain of Abdallah Pilot, Swigert dee, bly Mandina (the dain of Bossiline) are cond dain the Burch marriche dain of Rossiline is exceed to the Burch marriched and of Rossiline is exceed 227 1-4 Have is the strong the some. beautifully swited and endowed with the power of transmitting his qualities in a remarkble degree He has taken the champion premium for "the stallion with three of his get." (the premium mos coveted by breeders) whenever exhibited (6 times at the Lexington, Louisville, Cynthiana, Ky., and Chicago, Ill., Fairs. Service fee for the season \$100 cash.

Chicago, ill., Fairs. Service fee for the season \$100, cash.

TRITTON.

(full brother to Trinket, record 2:14), hay, 16 hands high, foaled 1877, got by Princeps, 1st dam Ouida by Burner, Constantion and Table Market Parket Par

# Trotting Bred Horses

STALLIONS IN USE.

YOUNG HAROLD 1823, got by Harold (sire of laud S., 2:10 1-4) dam by Almont (sire of Aldine :15 1-2 to pole). Service fee, \$50 to insure. EXILE 1143, got by August Belmont 366 (sire of Don Cossack, 2:28), dam by Mambrino Patchen 58 sire of London, 2:20). Service fee \$25 to insure. CLAY CUYLER 1707, got by Cuyler 100 (size by Dream, 2:221-2 at four years), dam by Aman Clay (sire of Maggie Briggs, 2:27). Service 25 to insure.

\$25 to Insure.

The BROOD MARES are by the following sires:
Harold, Cuyler, Princeps, Pancoast (2:25 1-4), Albion, Woodford Mambrino (2:21 1-2), Alexander'st
Norman, Woodford Addallah, Kentucky Rocket,
Ben Patchen, Blood Chief, and Clark Chief, Jr. Young Stock, Matched Pairs, and good Driving Horses for sale at all times.

Also, RED HOGS for sale. Call on, or address 40 miles from St. Louis, on C. & A. R. R.)

JACK FOR SALE. Color, black; six years old, price, \$300. Adress THOS. FULFORD, Rockwood, ills.

# A PURE JERSEY BULL CALF.

Dropped January 1st, 1884, by registered Jersey Bull; dam, deep milking pure Jersey combut not registered, will be sold if taken soon and delivered on cars for \$25.00. Any farmer wanting to improve the butter qualities of his herd cannot do better than take this animal. Address C. D. COLMAN, RURAL WORLD OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. W. A. PRATT.



100 Head on hand Oct. 1st.

# DR. W. A. PRATT, Elgin, Ill. IMPORTED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Our herd now numbers 400 head of pure bred Hol- Jasper Co., Frisco R. R. steins, 350 of all ages imported this year. We have ported this year. We have matured cows that have butter records of from 16 to 24 pounds per week. This is the breed for the practical farmore week and services and services of the practical farmore week. This is the breed for the practical farmore week. This is the breed for the practical farmore week. ter and Beef. We have se- TO YOUR ADVANTAGE lected our cattle in Holland with great care and at a very heavy expense. Every animal will be priced to SOME SPECIALTIES those who wish to buy, but issue no catalogues. An inspection of our herd is not only invited but solicited. Those writing will please give full address.

J. W. STILLWELL & CO., Troy, Ohio. Office in town.

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Largest Herd, Best Quality,
Most Noted Families.
At the head of our herd are the four best
Milk Bulls living.
We now offer for sale the best bred lot of
young Bulls ever collected in one herd, as
their pedigrees show, and all backed by wonderful records.

FINE CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN
STALLIONS at LOW FIGURES.
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JERSEY CATTLE. I have one of the largest herds in the country composed of the choicest and most fashionable strains, all registered in the A.J.C.C. Herd Register. Young bulls cheap. York shire pigs. R. R. FOSTER, St. Louis, Mo.

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(Successors to H.H.Russell)
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ecorded in A. P. C. Record. Stock warrantda as represented. Special rates by express,
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TOR SALE. Very fine Scotch Collie Shep herd Pups, black and tan, whelped Oct. 22d, 1883, by Bruce, imported in 1882; dam by Bruce, imported in 1878; granddam by imported ed Tam O'Shanter, held at \$250. Dogs \$12; bitches \$10. Geo. P. Strong, 305 Olive, St. Louis.

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SUMMARIES OF ALL RACES, from earliest dates to close of 1893. The best record of each performer will be attached to his name in every case, with full pedigrees. where known. It will be a

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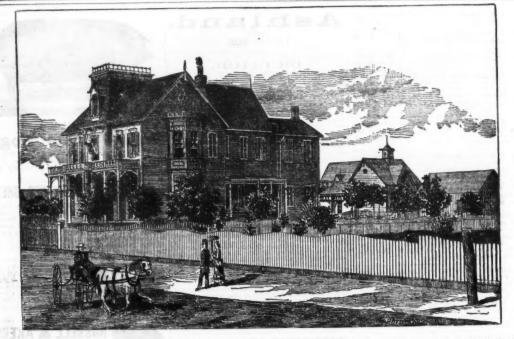
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We present above a cut of the residence of Joseph H. Brown, Esq., of Fort Worth, whose mammoth business is elsewhere described. Mr. Brown has succeeded admirably in his enterprise in Texas, but he fully deserves it all, as a more genial, whole-souled, gentlemanly and public-spirited man is not found in all the Southwest.

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Her Resources, Attractions, and Many Advan-tages, which now invite the Attention of Agriculturists and Stock Men.

PT. WORTH, THE MAGIC CITY OF NORTH-ERN TEXAS. HER GROWTH AND UNPARALLELED PROGRESS.

Commercial, Manufacturing, Railway, Social and Educational Advantages.

INTRODUCTORY.

INTRODUCTORY.

The reader will please bear in mind the fact that the compilers of this descriptive review of Tarrant County, write from actual observation and after several year's residence in Texas. The figures and statistics are officia, and may be relied upon. Exaggeration and word painting have been carefully eschewed and only a plain, every-day description has been given, in order that all may fully comprehend its full significance. The JOURAL aims to furnish just the information wanted by men wherever the English language is spoken, who desire to better their condition in life by emigrating to a more inviting field. It will furnish reliable information to all classes, agriculturist, stock raiser eapitalist, manufacturer, mechanic and laborer, and will place the intending emigrant or capitalist in direct correspondence with reliable men in every part of the Great Southwest.

Texas is to-day the most prosperous as well as the most progressive of our Western States. Her capabilities and resources are just being discovered. Capital and immigration are pouring in at such a rate that in less than ten years she will have a population of 5,000,000 souls. And there is room for them all, as well as a hearty welcome extended.

TARRANT COUNTY
lies in north latitude 32 deg., 40 min., and west longitude 97 deg., 15 min.; is 345 miles northwest of the port of Galveston by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway, and embraces an area of 900 square miles. To give the reader an idea of the wonderful growth of this magnificent county in population and increase of wealth, the following official statistics are given.

Population in 1870, 1880 (8 per cent colored), 30,000
Assessed value of taxable property in 1881

Assessed value of taxable property

Assessed value of taxable property in 1881 5,909,687 value of taxable property in 1882 ssed value of live stock in 1881, \$ 568,235 "" " 1882, 673,348

Assessed value of transhe property
Assessed value of the stock in joil,
Assessed valu

acre.
Titles are perfect in almost every instance, this being out of the range of the old Spanish grants and the title comes the result of the company of the company in the range of the old Spanish grants and the title comes the result of the company has a few thousand acres of land yet for sale in Tarrant County, at low figures and on easy terms of payment. The Land Commissioner of that corapeny, Col. W. H. Abrams, should be addressed on this subject, at Dallas, Texas.

ject, at Dalhas, Texas.

EDUCATIONAL.

The scholastic population of the county outside of Fort Worth, the county seat, exceeds 3,50, for which ample educational facilities is provided, every neighborhood having its school house and efficient teacher. Church facilities may also be enjoyed in all localities. These things go far to prove that the right class of people reside there and that no one need be afraid of being deprived of educational, religious or social advantages when settling in Tarrant County.

A thereogleby composition producted

ing way to farming, although the stock interests of the county are as yet of great importance. While the large herds have directed the stock interests of the county are as yet of great importance. While the large herds have directed the stock has been but little diminished. According to the assessment rolls of 1882, there are in the county the following number of live stock.

Horses and Mules.

9,837

Gonts,

1,29

8wine,

Work animals and all kinds of domestic food supplies can be bought at reasonable prices. Domestic fowls are also raised in large numbers.

In general state of the stock in the winer of the first point of the stock in the winer with a constantly blowing, gentle breeze, rurely rising to 160 degrees. In the winer four inches occurs, but seldom remains over three or four days upon the ground. The working in the stock in the winer of the reverse serving to temper the least of the reverse serving to temper the least of the state. The state of summer is 90 to 80 degrees, rurely rising to 160 degrees. In the winer though the reconstantly blowing, and their severity is very much exaggerated consumptives or those afflicted with bronchair four inches occurs, but seldom remains over three or four days upon the ground. The "morthers" usually last about three days, and their severity is very much exaggerated consumptives or those afflicted with bronchair four inches occurs, but seldom remains over three or four days upon the ground. The store is the stock of the state. The first of the state is an early state of the state is a stock of the state. The first of the state is a stock of the state is a stock of the state is a stock of the state. The first of the state is a stock of the state. The first of the state is a stock of

ties and enterprising merchants plainly indicating this fact.

There is in operation a system of public free schools, under the control of the city authorities and supported by a pro-rata of the state free school fund, supplemented by a fund derived from a special school tax. The scholastic term is ten months and the number of pupils enrolled is over 1,100. Public free school buildings, large, comfortable and elegant, are now being erected in every ward of the city. With their completion it may be said that Fort Worth has the best school system of any city in the South. More than twelve church buildings of different denominations grace every quarter of the city, showing that religion is not forgotton amid the hurry and excitement of every-day life. The principal streets are macadamized and improvements upon all the other thoroughfares are constantly going on.

The city is also ornamented by an elegant stone court-house and jail, and an operahouse that cost over \$40,000. There is also an efficient fire department, fully able to cope with the few fires that occur from time to time.

The city is beautifully and advantageously situated upon high ground, one portion over-

### SUNDRIES.

"The first woman didn't wear ear-rings," remarked Brother Talmage, at a late confer-ence meeting. "No," remarked a quiet little man in the corner, "nor anything else."

Health is Wealth.—It is worth more than riches, for without it riches can not be enjoyed. How many people are without health who might regain it by using Kidney-Wort. It acts upon the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys, cleansing and stimulating them to healthy action. It cures all dispetted ing them to healthy action. It cures all disorders of these important organs, purifies the blood and promotes the general health. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

A.: "Is the Baron at home?" B.: "No, he sends word to you that he has just gone out." A .: "Good! Give him my compliments and say I didn't call."

The music master says very affably: "Now, you see, children, to a march we always have four beats to a measure, to accommo-date the step; for I don't know anything that has three feet, except perhaps a milking stool." "Or a yard stick!" added a bright lit-tle girl in the back row,

-Impaired Digestion.-The majority of people suffer to a greater or lesser depeople suffer to a greater or lesser de-gree from this sad affliction many unthinkingly cultivate it by insufficiently masticating their food; others whose occu-pation is of a sedentary character have it forced upon them, the excessive use of to bacco, &c., all tend to develop it. The symp toms vary, one suffering severely after meals another slightly, constipation or diarhea flatulence, variable appetite, &c., are only s few of its unpleasant consequences. Nov what is required, is attention to diet, assisted by a remedy which aids the natural secre-tions in the alimentary canal, and produces again a normal solvency of food. valuable remedy is the celebrated Home Stomach Bitters.

"Aw, can you tell me, Miss Fair," queried George Washiugton La Dude, after a brief period of intense study, "why the—aw—Ponto's caudal extremity is like a coming event?" "No, Mr. La Dude." "We l, aw, it is something to a cur, don't you know—ha! ha!" "Yery good, Mr. La Dude—very good, But can you tell me, why your hat is like, a But can you tell me why your hat is like a bad habit" "Why, er.r, aw; well, no-why is it?" "Because it is something to a vold." "Oh! weally now, Miss Fair, you are just too bad for anything, don't you know?"-The



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St.

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DOES WONDERFUL **CURES OF** KIDNEY DISEASES 0) AND IVER COMPLAINTS, O

cause it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS

Because it cleanses the system of the poison-ces humors that develope in Kidney and Uri-nary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipa-tion, Pies, or in Racumatism, Neuralgia, Ner-yous Disorders and all Female Complainte. 27 SOLID FROOF OF THIS.

TO WILL SURELY CURE
CONSTIPATION, PILES.
and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs
and functions, thereby

**CLEANSING the BLOOD** 

the normal power to throw off THOUSANDS OF CASES PERFECTLY CURED.

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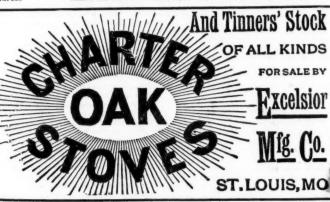
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It is an ever-present and reliable school master to the whole family.—S. S. Herald.
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# The Dairy.

One good question to discuss at the coming Convention is, "How do the commission men handle and generally treat butter, when sent there for sale?" One extensive dairyman informs us that he has seen it exposed on the side-walks by the side of fish and other merchandize culated to jeopardize the flavor of the

Another question of moment is "How Another question of moment is 'flow do consumers treat 'the butter, when they get it?' If placed in a cupboard or ice chest with boiled cabbage or any other article of cooked food, having a strong smell, is its flavor not materially injured, and the fault charged to the

What is the best sized package in which to ship butter, in large ones, adapted to the storekeepers' use, or in adapted to the storekeepers' use, or in small ones, adapted to the weekly consumption of families? For city customers, able and willing to pay for a toothsome, and at the same time a presentable article, is it desirable to put up butter in half-pound pats, nicely printed, and without salt, thus affording fresh butter all the year round? all the year round?

se questions are suggested by citizens for elucidation and discussion at the meeting in their, interest, but a score of others might be suggested from the dairymen's standpoint, that will doubtless be presented at the meeting.

Taken as a whole, the State of Missouri has an immense interest in the

souri has an immense interest in the Convention, affording as it does an opportunity of opening for discussion many points thought of and written about for twenty years past to no purpose; all of which ought to culminate here and now, and result in placing it in the front rank as a great butter-production State.

Mr. John McClintock, of Alex McClintock & Son, Millersburg, Ky., sailed for the Island of Jersey on the 12th inst., from which he will make an important importation of Jersey cattle.

### The Coming Convention.

## A Butter Depot in Missouri.

The creamery interest in Missouri has

low become so important that those in-

that become so important that the service of the service of establishing a central depot and market for the storage and sale of the product. This is a proposition of some importance, and it ought to be carefully. nsidered before definitely settled. The obside selected must be central and con-enient to the largest number of facto-ies and possess other advantages for beoming the butter and cheese mart for he State. Kansas City has been sugested, and that prosperous and enter-prising city will no doubt make an effort to secure the prize. But three-fourths of the creameries are north of the Missouri river and that part of the State seems to be already indicated as the chief butter and cheese-making region of the State. Several creameries have been established in the rich cattle-breeding scattlement the first catale-recently counties west and southwest of Sedalla, and others will be, in the future; but here are many reasons for believing has the interest will find its fullest de-elopment in the northern half of the tate; and in that event some thriving and easily accessible town in that region should be selected as the central mart to which the products of all the factories in the State could be sent for sale. Moberly, Macon City and Chillicothe each possesses advantages that ought not to be overlooked. Kansas City is too far west for an interest which must look to the East and South for its chief markets. Wherever the largest number of wellate: and in that event some thriving Wherever the largest number of well-managed creameries shall be established and the business shall be most intelligently and thriftly followed, there the central depot will be located. But it huld be premature to make the selection at this time. The first thing for the largest stackbellow in the State to do. interest, exchange experience and take steps for improving and economizing their business. It is a new vocation with them, and though they have started well it is important that they proceed carefully and avoid mistakes. When they shall have established it on a sound basis, secured the interest and support of farmers, learned how to avoid mistakes of extravagance and secured the public confidence by furnishing choice butter equal in every respect, if not superior to that offered at Elgin. Illinois.—it will be time enough after this to take steps for

that offered at Eigin. Illinois.—it will be time enough after this to take steps for selecting a central depot.

Meantime let us have a meeting of the creamery men at Moberly or some other prominent place in North Missouri at which an exhibit of all that has been done shall be given to the public."

The above from the Republican, surely evidences a want of knowledge of what is going on in its immediate vicinity. The Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association formed in St. Louis and referred to at the time of formation, and since, in its own columns, has already called a meeting of 'all interested to take place in St. Louis on the 30th and 31st January. At that time we hope to see all interested in attendance; that they will bring the best thoughts, and the latest experience with the most approved appliances in use with them, and be prepared to give this section of country the result of what they have learned.

Treating Garget.

A correspondent in writing to the Kansas Farmer upon the treatment of garget says:

-A correspondent in writing to the Kansas Farmer upon the treatment of

garget says:
"My cows are much troubled with that
(or used to be) where I lived in Maine.

amine the brisket between the legs, and you will find in most cases a stiff, hard appearance of the skin at the lower edge. Make an incision at the left side six inches above, and push a stick the size of your little finger down three or four inches toward the crusted place; draw out the stick and insert a piece of poke root the size of a lead pencil, two inches long. It will soon gather, and at a proper time lance at the bottom and allow the pus to run off. It will effectually cure the trouble. Give bran feed freely. It needs no syringing. As soon as the poke root is all absorbed it will clean and heal up."

### Creameries and Their Value.

-Mr. Geo. Lawrence, of Wisconsin, read an interesting paper on creameries and the dairy business at the late Farmers' Institute in Lafayette Co., Mo., in which he said:

This great industry is rapidly developing, but in such a manner that a permancy is insured. Parties starting creameries many times are fearful of over production, that our market will be over-stocked with first-class goods. To such he would say: seventy years ago the first cheese was made in Herkimer county, N. Y., and sold for two cents per pound.

In 1810 the first American cheese was exported and in ten years the export was 15,000,000 pounds and price ranged from to 6 3-8c per pound.

To-day our markets are steady, prices good and demand increasing. In 1881 our cheese exports were 148,000,000 pounds, amounting to \$16,380,240, and exports of butter 31,560,500 pounds.

exports of butter 31,560,500 pounds. amounting to \$6,256,024.

While cheese is a luxury butter is a necessity. But few use cheese while many use butter.

Creameries are a new departure. Since this enterprise stayted a few years since

Creameries are a new departure. Since this enterprise started a few years since creameries have been built all over our land and prices not only increase, but the demand for first-class butter has equally grown. Where dairy butter brings from 10 to 20 cents per pound, creamery butter sells readily from 20 to 40 cents per pound. Not many years ago in Wisconsin wheat was king, and then three-quarters of our farmers were in debt, having mortgages on their farms drawing big interest, and nearly every crop was made second to wheat, and this crop increased to clear off the debts. But wheat was made an uncertain crop by chintz bugs, rust, the We would be very glad to have persons from a distance, who expect to attend the Dairy and Creamery Convention at St. Louis on 30th and 31st Jannary, notify the President of the association, Norman J. Colman, 600 Olive street, St. Louis, of the fact, that we may be prepared for them, and know who are to be in attendance. The meeting gives promise of being very numerously attended, and it will be but little trouble to drop a postal card to the President, notifying him of their coming. develop their minds and everything seemed on a downward course. But since the advent of cheese factories about ten years ago, there has been a great change for the better. They furnished enange for the better. They furnished farmers a convenient and good market for their milk, and they increased their number of cows and hogs, fattening the latter on whey.

It is now estimated that over \$200,000,-

000 are invested in the dairying business in the United States, almost double the money invested in banking and commer-cial interests. It requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the demand for milk and products in the United States.

To feed these cows 60,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation. The agricultural and dairy machinery and implements in use are worth over \$200,000,ooo. The men employed in the business number 700,000, and the horses nearly 1,000,000. The cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay. It costs \$400,000,000 to feed these cows and

of Missouri and Illinois creameries present at the Convention, and as well a full complement of manufacturers.

Messrs. Davis & Rankin, manufacturers of dairy supplies, write us that they will send a representative to the Creamery Convention, who shall have with him for exhibition purposes a num
""" sufficient to teach him that it is far better to follow than to mark out paths for limiting the fact that the man
""" It is undeniably the fact that the manber of useful implements.

-A mixture of clover with the grasses eamery stockholders in the State to do to meet in convention, organize their fitterest, exchange experience and take teps for improving and economizing clover alone. Wherever we have sown clover alone we have seldom failed to

are fed largely on roots.

"My cows are much troubled with that (or used to be) where I lived in Maine. twenty-five years ago. I have treated many cases of what is known as garget manifesting itself as described in the case mentioned.

Take Indian poke (or garget root) break up fine and give one teaspoonful put inside of raw potato. Dig a hole in the potato, put in the root and cap it with a piece of potato. Can't put it all in one potato; one a day. Next day give one teaspoonful of pulverized saltpetre; continue for three days with each. Ex--A detailed and fully-attested report

—A recent authority claims that the manufacture of oleomargarine is on the increase, and that one factery makes as much as 25,000 pounds daily. It has damaged dairy exporting, for it has substituted genuine butter in some measure, and driven foreign customers elsewhere. The American butter product must be increased in quantity, improved in quality, and sold at reasonable prices. Not one of these alone nor any two of them will suffice, but the three together. will suffice, but the three together.

-The first winter of a calf's life is the most trying ordeal. If kept thrifty at this season the animal will be much larger and can be bred younger than if stunted. Warm quarters are essential to success. If possible give some green food and a little grain. Oil meal is excellent to make the coat smooth. If the coat becomes rough and staring the animal will very likely be troubled with lice and be worth much less in the spring than the cost of wintering.

GOOD CARE. Says a successful dairy GOOD CARE.—Says a successful dairy farmer: "A well fed cow, one properly cared for in winter, is a good cow all Summer. Corn and grain may be high, but a good cow is your best market. She may ask for a little time—give it her; she will pay you sixty fold. Give her a fair show this winter. Do not let her wear an overcoat of sleet and snow. Two three quarts of meal a day, and what or three quarts of meal a day, and what hay, or straw, or corn-fodder she will eat, then a good warm shelter and kind treatment, and you will receive a gener-ous reward. There are no cows of any breed that can resist this treatment."

-Dr. Caldwell speaks very highly of oat meal for milch cows; but when he rates it above corn meal runs counter to the experience of many farmers who feed for cream and butter. It is possi-ble that oat meal may be theoretically more nearly a perfect feed than corn, as it contains a greater percentage of albuminoids, but no northern grown grain will take the place of corn in making thick, yellow cream and highly colored butter in winter; that from oats alone is comparatively white. Corn and oats ground together, however, make good ground together, however, make good feed for cows, or in fact for any kind of farm stock.

When an article of farm produce va-When an article of farm produce varies in price as it reaches the consumer, as does butter, ranging all the way from eight to fifty cents per pound, there is evidently something wrong. Can we ascertain where it is at the coming Convention? Can we meet and talk matters over and determine what is to be done to remedy the evil? It is the hundreds of farmers that suffer, not the few; and because it is so we import our best butbecause it is so we import our best butter from other States, and send them our mean stuff to work over again and be re turned to us as first-class dairy butter Come, let us reason together, that may see wherein our best interests lay.

The Buffalo Express gives in a lengthy editorial, its views on the subject of feeding cows "sugar meal," or the refuse from the glucose factories. They assert that milk produced by cows fed on this, is absolutely poisonous to children will appear a case in a neighboring dren, and quote a case in a neighboring city, where the use of this milk had produced an alarming mortality among children. There is only one way to produce healthy milk. Feed your cows on good grass, hay or sound feed and their milk will be good. Give them sour brewer's grains, stinking sugar meal or kindred feeds, and it will be bad. There is no escape from this conclusion, and the public are fast finding out the necessity of buying milk of those who feed their cows in a rational manner. dren, and quote a case in a neighboring their cows in a rational manner.

A writer for the Dairy's ays: For years I have pursued the plan of keeping the faces of my bulls muffled, and then I have \$400,000.000 to feed these cows and horses. The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, giving a total product of 6,750,000 gallons. Fifty per cent of the milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes 27 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter and about 10 pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese.

Dairy Notes.

We hope to see many representatives of Missouri and Illinois creameries present at the Convention, and as well a full fences, for being thus hampered, he is fences, for being thus hampered, he is obliged to follow, and that cautiously, for a few falls into holes and ditches is sufficient to teach him that it is far better

ufacture of butterine and oleomargarine has strengthened the price of the genuine butter, and also discouraged and driven from the field hundreds of producers of low-grade butter. The successful dairy-man of the future will be he who caters one alone. Wherever we have soldom failed to follow a lone we have seldom failed to find some bare spots, while a mixture with timothy made a perfect sod.

SORGHUM FOR COWS.—The president of the Elmira Farmers' Club tells the Husbandman that his crop of sorghum got caught by the frost, and too much injured to be of value as sirup-producing substance. But he fed it to his cows, which ate it greedily and soon began to gain in milk. He thinks he got about as much profit from the crop as if it had been devoted to the original intent.

—One reason why creameries make bet, ter butter than farmers' dairies is because of daily churning of the cream. There pay for it, is constantly widening.

--While it may be desirable to "offer a few suggestions to those about to embark in the enterprise" of breeding Jersey cattle, tending to give prominence to the importance of observing the "color line," most established breeders have followed the rule early laid down (I think) by Hark Comstock—"Look in the Churn." When this is done the "color line" disappears, as great performers Churn." When this is done the "color line" disappears, as great performers are found pretty evenly divided in the two classes, both broken and solid colored. The truth is, neither class needs a champion, for it is a consideration that appeals only to individual taste. Cartainly in view of the fact that ninetenths of the animals recorded in the Island herd books are broken colored, and some of the most valuable and most popular cows and bulls in this country are of this class, breeders need not apologize for declining to follow the custom of "willing the calves marked with white."

white."

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGG VALUES.—
According to the statistician of the
National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, whose annual meeting was recently held at Cincinnati, the value of
these products marketed in the United
States during 1883 is over \$10 for every
man, woman and child in the country,
not including the \$100,000,000 worth of
milk and cream sold in a natural state.
The eggs received in New York annually are worth nearly as much as the
cheese, half as much as the butter and

three times as much as the poultry. While we export some eggs, large quantities are imported from Germany, Denhas subsure, here, the beautiful and the subthe sub-Not make the business of egg production

### CHAFF.

Inter-Ocean: While an American girl looks with favor on a duke or a count, the English girl snatches up an American plumber, and has the best of the swap every time.

Diamond Dyes will color anything any color, and never fail. The easiest and best way to economize. 10c, at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co, Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of direction for 2 cent stamp.

"I think," said a fond parent, "that little Jimmy is going to be a poet when he grows up. He doesn't eat, and sits all day by the stove and thinks and thinks." An unromantic maiden sister shouts, "You had bette grease him all over; he is going to have the measles. That's what ails Jimmy."

Brown's Bronchial Troches for coughs and "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."-Rev. R. M. Devens Pocasset, Mass.

To a pretty young girl Sydney Smith once said: "Do you ever reflect how you pass your life? If you live to be seventy-two which I hope you may, your life is spent in the following manner: An hour a day is three years; this makes twenty seven years sleeping, nine years dressing, nine years at table, six years playing with children, nine years drawing, walking, and visiting, six years shopping, and three years quarreling. \$2,500 versus \$1.50.—"I spent \$2,500 with other doctors," writes Mr. J. W. Thornton, of Claiborn, Miss., "Samaritan Nervine however alone cured my son of fits." This is on a par with hundreds of others, speedy but thor

In a Brooklyn school the scholars could not define the word "distributed" for a caller. "Now," said the visitor, "if I should give one of you oyster soup, another some salmor another some roast beef, another some salad, and another some pie and strawberries, what should you say I had done with the dinner? Several gave answers imperfectly, but at you say?" "I should say it was a bully dinner!"

An Arkansas editor, upon retiring from the control of an influential journal, said:-"We do not leave this community with any regret. We are glad to go. We have not re-ceived due patronage from this town, consequently we are glad to throw up the journalistic sponge. It is the custom for editors to say they part from their contemporaries with regret. We do not. We are deviliah glad to quit. We have been branded as a thief, consequently we have no regrets at parting. Those who owe us are expected to settle at their earliest cenvenience whom we owe must wait."-[The Arkansav

"ROUGH ON COUGHS" Troches, 15c;

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# Allen's Lung Balsam FREAD WHAT HE WRITES TO GREENVILLE, ALA., November 12. Dear Sirs:—Yours of October 20th to hand, and would have answered before now, but having a supply of LUNG BALSAM, and by its use I was improving fast, I concluded to wait awhile.

having a supply of LUNG BALSAM, and by its use I was improving fast, I concluded to wait awhile.

I have had a cough for about twenty years; last year I was troabled much. I thought I would have to cease traveling, but finding some of your valuable LUNG BALSAM in the bounds of my circuit (I travel in the Rocky Mountain Circuit, M. E. Church South), and as I have tried so many remedies, I concluded to try your LUNG BALSAM, which I did with good success, and thought I was well. Last August, while laboring very hard in protracted meetings, the cough returned; as soon as I could I got another supply of your LUNG BALSAM, and in the past two years I have used about ten bottles, and am able to be up and to preach again.

I could not tell you the amount of medicines I have used in the past twenty years, but find your LUNG BALSAM superior to anything I have ever used, and I shall use it if I ever need any more, and I shall never cease to recommend your valuable LUNG BALSAM to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Mrs. Geo. B, Tatum writes from Clinton P. O., Va., indorsing ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in high praise. She had used it freely among the poor and orphan children under her charge.

MINISTERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
MINISTERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
MINISTERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
Lozenges and wafers sometimes give relief, but this BALSAM, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

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nat Weakness), among others showing some of the folio tom: Nerrous and Physical Debillity, impelence of capacity, Lost Manbood, Abuseof the System, Kit tality, Confusion of Ideas, Bull and Losa of Brillia Sye, Arersion to Society, Despendency, Plupies on Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. Yes

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Are premiatively old, as a result of sacress or youthful
who are troubled by too frequent expansions of the bit
who are troubled by too frequent expansions of the bit and again changing to a dark and torpid appearance, assuing nerrous debits and loss of viality. Remember, this is the second range of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and a radiest restoration of the Genito-Uniary Organs. is will fortheit \$500 for every case of Private Disease that I fall to cure. All interviews and letter are rearredly confidential. Medicines pecked so as e curiosity, and sent by express, if full description one personal interview in all cases preferred. Add Dr. W. H. LUCAS. 132 S. Clark St., Chica

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# Che Stock Pards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market. The receipts and shipments for the week ending at 11 a. m. to-day were as follows: .

	RECEI	PTS.		Horses
Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Monday Tuesday	Cattle. 2758 2834 1362 326 2159 938	Hogs. 11499 10230 8645 3085 6381 5448	Sheep. 2650 2949 1678 655 1519 656	and mules. 131 148 191 103 185
Total Last week	9,868 5,783 8HIPMI	45,288 32,645 ENTS.	10,197 5,693	927 1,135 Horses
Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Monday Tuesday	Cattle, 435 494 1382 1173 925 838	Hogs. 1844 2093 4373 4105 4035 2374	Sheep.  1162 2508 493 882	and mules. 65 254 132 110 150 68
Total Last week	4,197 4,098	18,824 10,410	5,045 4,069	779 976

A meeting of live stock men was held at the National Stock Yard Exchange, Saturday to pass resolutions of sympathy with the bereavement of Messrs. Samuel Scaling and James H. Campbell, who met with the loss of their daughters at the late frightful fire in Belleville. Col. Isaac Knox presided and E. V. Kyte acted as secretary. After an appro-priate and impressive address by the chair man, resolutions were framed and adopted, and handsome floral tributes were voted.

There arrived at the National stock yards, Saturday, thirty-three car loads of blooded yearlings, en route from Kentucky to Kansas, They were consigned to Mr. Grones, and al-though not full blood were as fine a lot of yearlings as have passed through here for

in present the market and and adopted, and handsome floral tributes were voted, large number of stock men attended the meral Sunday, which was very impressive. There arrived at the National stock yards, aturday, thirty-three car loads of blooded actings, en route from Kentucky to Kansas, hey were consigned to Mr. Grones, and altough not full blood were as fine a lot of earlings as have passed through here for ome time.

CATTLE—The receipts were very liberal in all branches of the live stock market and as a result an easier feeling prevailed and alues depreciated from the start. In the ase of cattle the arrivals were more than reductive the activity of the trade, and values weakeded, but understand and allowed experiments and the start of the live stock and the relationship of the start of the live stock and the relationship of the start of the live stock and the relationship of the start of the live stock and the relationship of the start of the start of the live stock and the relationship of the start of the live stock and the relationship of the start of the live stock and the relationship of the lountry were flooded with stock and the relationship of the lountry were flooded with stock and the relationship of the lountry were flooded with stock and the relationship of the live of the live stock and the relationship of t CATTLE—The receipts were very liberal in all branches of the live stock market and as a result an easier feeling prevailed and values depreciated from the start. In the case of cattle the arrivals were more than ordinarily liberal for the time of year. It would appear that country shippers and feeders had sent their cattle to market all at once for the leading stock centres of the country were flooded with stock and the re-duction in values was universal, starting from New York and extending to the remotest market in less than twenty-four hours. The famine came to an end last Tuesday and since then the arrivals have continued to pour in almost without let up.
The bulk of the receipts consisted of halffat, immature cattle, there being very few
really choice and none of extra grade. The
best figures obtained was early in the week when small sales were made at \$6@6 25 and one lot at \$6 37%. These were the kind wanted by eastern shippers and sold readily at well sustained prices. Buyers were plentiful during the entire week and notwithstanding the large run the movement was very satisfactory, their being no cessation to business until the near close when it is usual for buyers to draw out. The general range of \$5.25@5 70, some transfers being made as low as \$5.00, but all below this figure was to butchers, who assisted very materially with the help of retailers and speculators of lifting the strain upon the market. Good butcher steers of 800 to 950 hs., were wanted and sold at steady prices, the range being from \$4 40@ 4 80, and for those over this weight \$4 85@5 00 was readily obtained. Common and thin-mixed stuff, old cows and heifers were dull and slow. Good cows and heifers, however, and slow. Good cows and heifers, however, sold well at \$4@4 25 and \$5 00 for choice Southwest cattle were not very plentiful, and sold from \$3 25@465. Stockers were wanted but scarce. [Milch cows did not meet with so

T.C	auj a	METO NO 1	CALL	101	12.			
Re	presen	tative	Sale	8:				
		steers						
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.99	native	steers				 .1202.		5 60
35	native	steers				 1159	*****	5 10
		butche						
21	native	butche	rs			 1042.		4 85
14	native	butche	rs			 996.		4 45
12	native	cows				 711.		3 12%
10	native	cows				 936.		4 25
16	native	cows				 977 -		3 85
16	native	cows				 830.		3 85

The general market on this the closing day of the week was poorly supplied both as regards numbers and qualities. The demand was also quiet on eastern shippers account, and local buyers only took hold in a small way at about the same prices as were current The quotations as annexed were generally sustained at the following

Exporters\$6	15	(4)	6	50
Good to heavy steers 5	75	0	6	25
Light to fair steers (grasses) 5				
Common to medium nat. steers. 4				
Fair to good Colorado steers 4	25	@	5	50
Southwest steers 3				
Light to good stockers 3	50	0	3	75
Fair to good feeders S	75	@	4	25
Native cows and heifers 3	$^{25}$	@	4	50
Scalawags of any kind 2	50	0	2	75
Affich come with colves 95	00	0	50	00

past week were considerably heavier than was expected, and as a result the market weakened, and fell off at the very opening, only to pick up a little before the close, caused by the improved condition of the provision market. Packing operations have been conducted on a very limited scale, and the larger establishments are not disposed to do much business at the present prices
The movement throughout the week was mainly on Eastern account, and the bulk of the sales were to shippers, On the opening day of the week a decline of 10@15c was had in all grades. Buyers were indifferent, and the movement slow at \$5 40@5 50 for Yorkers and 5 50@5 55 for mixed packing, and \$5 60@ 6 00 for heavies. LThursday buyers again held off, and it was not until prices had again been lowered that they would take hold: from this the movement was active and large sales were made at \$5 30@5 40 for York-ers, most hogs \$4 80@5 15, mixed packing \$5 30 @5 50; heavy \$5 65@5 90. On Friday an actwas had from the start, and prices were firmer at \$5 35@5 45 for lights, \$5 40@5 65 for packing and \$5 70@6 00. Saturday was also active at the same prices cur rent the day before. Monday's market opened quiet but steady, with a fair demand from packers, who paid \$5 40@5 70, for heavies being salable at \$5 60@6 00. Shippers were out, owing to the advance in freights, and

values were nominal at \$5 25@5 40.

Stronger to-day but not quotably higher.
The demand was brisk from packers who started in early and before noon had made great inroads into the supply, paying from \$5.40 to \$5.80 for common mixed to choice heavies. Yorkers were wanted at \$5 25@5 45 but were scarce as were choice heavy weights suited to the Philadelphia markets, \$5 9966 being bid for such. Medium to fair weights sold freely to butchers at \$5 50% 5 70. At these figures the market was strong. Representative Sales: but were scarce as were choice heavy weights

	64240\$		39283	
ł	66 255	5 55	37 287	5 70
l	15295		52 296	5 75
ı	62250		58 320	5 80
ı	55 275		112213	5 55
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ĺ	99299		47236:	5 60
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J	57 220		33242	5 65
ı	23289		66 \$ 220	
l	38286		38	5 50
1				

SHEEP.-Good sheep were in active de mand at about former prices, but fair grades were weak and common absolutely dull and hard to sell at any price. Sellers were generally very firm in their views of the market, especially where good and choice grades were concerned, and demanded good prices or no sale. The ruling figures for the week were from, \$2 50@3 25 for common to medium \$3 50@4 25 for fair; \$4 50@4 75 for good to choice, and \$5 for prime fat wethers.

### Horses and Mules.

There is little or no change to note in con-nection with this market. Offerings have been fair and sold readily at satisfactory prices-the only kind, indeed, that e xhibit-779
976
little scarcer and wanted at a little stronger prices, old and thin mules only being dull.

	Heavy draft	\$150@225
2	Drivers	125@200
9	Streeters	115@150
ı	Southern	75@110
	Saddlers	110@170
	Plugs	
1	MULES.	
		75@ 95
٠.	14 to 14% hands,4 to 8 years old	95@115
1	15 hands, 4 to 8 years old	110@130
-	15% hands, 4 to 8 years old extra	130@150
	15% to 16 hands	150@180
2	Old mules	
. 1	Old Indicosits Itellites Itellites	00-8 00

white mixed 47%, no grade 43% bid this side, and new white mixed 48 E. S., and 49 bid this side.

HAY—The offerings were more liberal and the market showed more life than for several days past; choice to faney timothy continues scarce and in good demand at full prices, the supply on sale being mainly of low and medium grades, hence local dealers took hold only in a consumptive way, they wanting the better descriptions. Sales: East side, l car threshed red top at \$7; 2 red top mixed at \$868 50; 2 clover mixed at \$9; 3 choice do at \$10; 2 prime timothy at \$1; 1 strictly prime do at \$11; 5: 1 choice do at \$1; 1 strictly prime do at \$11; 5: 1 choice do at \$1; 1 strictly prime do at \$11; 5: 1 choice do at \$1; 1 strictly prime do at \$11; 25: 1 fancy do \$13. BUTTER—Local demand continues good for the best grades and market firm, but values unchanged. Medium and low grades in very light inquiry and dull as ever. Quote Creamery 306325 for choice to 356356; for selections, and occasionally a shade more is obtained in a small way. Dairy—Choice at 246326; fancy selections, 1620 more; prime to choice 18623c; fair 12616c; low grade \$610c. Near-by make (packed) steady, ranging at \$c to 15c for poor to choice. Roll—Selected dairy 20622c; country in good supply and slow—choice selling at 15641c, low 106125c. CHEESE—Full cream at 11642c for Illinois 12635c for Wisconsin, prime part skim 7675c, choice to fancy do 86834c, low to fair 266c. Quiet but firm.

EGGS—Steady and fairly active at 22c for fresh. Frozen or doubtful dull at much less than above price.

APPLES.—Scarce and firm; in dem and Ben Davis at \$3.50 to \$4, willowtwig \$364 50;

Hesn. Frozen or downer.

APPLES.—Scarce and firm; in dem and Ben Davis at \$3 50 to \$4, willowtwig \$3:45 50; geniting at \$3 50 to \$2, willowtwig \$3:45 50; geniting at \$3 50 to \$2 80, car lots of different varieties at \$2.75 to \$3 25-top figures for fancy. Inferior, unsound, small, slack, less, DRIED FRUIT.—In scant offering, firm and wanted. We quote: Apples—Prime \$4:6, fair \$6:54; et al. (20 pack and unsound fruit less. Sales \$0 pkgs-apples \$4; et packes—prime \$4:65, fair \$6:55, et apples \$6; et apple r common to heavy packing. Butchers 25@6 50 for choice light in a small way.

## St. Louis Amusements.

"The Silver King" has made a great hit a the Olympic Theatre, and it is a magnificen realistic drama. Henry Irving, the grea English tragedian, will appear next week. The Boston Ideal Compay are giving an en-joyable season of opera at the Grand Opera House. The universal favorite, Maggie

Mitchelll comes next week. The Wyndham Comedy company is doing ine business at Pope's, in a series of light ordedies. "The Little Duchess" Jan. 20th. "The Strategists" give a most amusing per-formance at the Standard. Mestayer's pecialists in "A Pulman Palace Car" Jan.

specialists in "A Pullman Pauses specialists in "A Pullman Pauses specialists in "A Pullman Pauses variety" a very handsome sensational drams, is the attraction at the People's. "A Friendly Tip" with N. J. Ferguson as the dude, Jan. 20th.

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